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JAPAN

Foreign Ministry Official Comments on Trade Talks	C 1
Yamamura Meets Brock Prior to Trade Talks	C 1
JSP Leader Calls on Nakasone Prior to U.S. Visit	C 2
Regular Air Freight Service to PRC Inaugurated	C 2
EC Requests Further Trade Liberalization	C 2
Sakurauchi To Head Soviet Friendship League	C 3
Japan Hails ROK Reply to North Olympic Proposal	C 3
Sonoda Funeral Held; Deng Sends Message	C 3

NORTH KOREA

Kim Yong-nam on Tripartite Talks, Background [NHK]	D 1
World Supports Tripartite Talks Proposal	D 2
[NODONG SINMUN 3 Apr]	
Sennewald Remarks on 'Team Spirit' Exercise Flayed	D 5
NODONG SINMUN Commentary [31 Mar]	D 5
MINJU CHOSON Commentary [30 Mar]	D 7
Situation in South Likened to 'Eve of War'	D 7
[NODONG SINMUN 1 Apr]	
PRAVDA Cited on 'Team Spirit' Joint 'Rehearsal'	D 8
Chon's Remarks on Threat of Invasion Denounced	D 9
[NODONG SINMUN 3 Apr]	
VRPR on Group of Reinstated Dissidents in South	D 10
South Condemned for Staging Night Army Drill	D 10
South's Extension of Defense Tax Collection Noted	D 11
'Serious Economic Crisis' in South Alleged	D 11
Japanese Moves Toward Three-Way Alliance Scored	D 12
Japan's Fining of Korean Resident Criticized	D 12
TASS Cited on USSR, MPR Support for Peace Efforts	D 12
TASS News Agency Delegation Concludes Visit	D 13
PRC Media Cited on Expansion of Friendship Tower	D 13
Leaders' Greetings Mark Malta National Day	D 13
Kim Il-song Message	D 13
Kim Yong-nam Greeting	D 14
Yang Hyong-sop Sends Note	D 14
Kim Chong-il on Revolutionary View of Leader [VRPR]	D 14
Development of Chuche Revolutionary Forces Urged	D 15
[NODONG SINMUN 29 Mar]	
Correction to Item on Fetes for Kim Chong-il	D 18
Briefs: Various Delegations Return; Visiting Japanese Groups Leave	D 18

SOUTH KOREA

Foreign Minister Urges 'Constructive' Role for PRC	E 1
Asian Soccer Leader on Arranging ROK-PRC Talks	E 2
Foreign Ministry Hits North Statement on Rangoon	E 2
Further on Kidnapping Case Involving North	E 2
Foreign Ministry Cited	E 2
Appeal to ICRC	E 3
U.S. Denial on Tripartite Talks Proposal Noted	E 3
Chon Urges Superiority in Strength Over North	E 4
Need for Antiprotectionist Measures Stressed	E 4
Foreign Offers on Barter Exchanges Reported	E 5
Reshuffle of Government Officials, Diplomats	E 5
New Ministers, Administrators	E 5
New Ambassadors Named	E 6
474 Expelled Students Readmitted to Schools	E 7
[KOREA TIMES 4 Apr]	

KAMPUCHEA

SPK Warns Thailand Against 'Crude' Charges	H 1
Battambang Youths Depart for Military Training	H 1
KAMPUCHEA Urges Contributions to National Tasks	H 2
Son Sann Announces Appointment of Coordinator	H 4
[Bangkok NATION REVIEW 4 Apr]	
VODK Scores SRV Incursion Into Thailand	H 5

THAILAND

Prem Assures People of Troops' Readiness	J 1
SRV Troops Attempt To Recover Disabled Tanks	J 1
[BANGKOK WORLD 4 Apr]	
Athit Sends More Troops To Block Intrusions	J 2
[NATION REVIEW 4 Apr]	
Prem Receives Sri Lankan Foreign Minister	J 2

VIETNAM

Vo Dong Giang, Others Cited on PRC, Kampuchea	K 1
[LE FIGARI 31 Mar, 1 Apr]	
PRC Shellings Called 'Unpardonable New Crimes'	K 2
Hanoi Views PRC Relations With South Korea, Japan	K 3
Commentary Questions Attack on Ammunition Dump	K 4
Phnom Penh-Hanoi Air Route Inaugurated	K 4
Ngo Duy Dong Receives Vientiane Delegation	K 5
Vientiane Trade Delegation Ends Hanoi Visit	K 5
Reportage on Visiting GDR Economic Delegation	K 5
Received by Pham Van Dong	K 5
Cooperation Agreements Signed	K 6
SRV Sends National Day Greetings to Hungary	K 6
Son La Meeting Held	K 7
Departing Envoy to Poland Meets Jaruzelski	K 7
Resistance Radio Sees Eclipse of Nguyen Co Thach	K 8
Resistance Radio Calls on Peasants to Arise	K 9
Power Struggle Splits Communist Party Leaders	K 11
[Vietnam Resistance Radio]	

INDONESIA

Armed Forces Official Denies Airspace Violation	N	1
Free Papua Movement Demands Ransom for Pilot	N	1
Minister on Plan To Develop Coal Production	N	2
Briefs: Netherlands Financial Aid; 1984-85	N	2
Transmigration Program; West Java		
Transmigration Program		

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

VOPM Reports on 1983 Combat Victories	O	1
VOPM on Lee Kuan Yew's Elite Education Plan	O	2

PHILIPPINES

U.S. Bases Payments Considered Rent, Not Aid	P	1
[TIMES JOURNAL 3 Apr]		
No U.S. 'Interference' Expected in Elections	P	2
[BULLETIN TODAY 3 Apr]		
UNIDO Representatives Fail To Monitor Registration	P	3
UNIDO Candidates Switch to Social Democrats	P	3
Comelec Investigates Cases of 'Flying Voters'	P	3
Laurel Family Accused	P	4
Opposition Leaders Discuss Unified Program	P	4
Marcos Criticizes Opposition Demands, Moves	P	5
Two 'Top' MNLF Leaders, Followers Surrender	P	5
[BULLETIN TODAY 30 Mar]		

OTHER COUNTRIES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Second Protest Note Sent to Indonesia	Q	1
Rebels Negotiating With Swiss Consul on Hostage	Q	1
Namaliu Reacts To Leaked Australian Documents	Q	1

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE TALKS

OW040341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- Japan and the United States have agreed to hold "constructive" negotiations on Japan's beef and citrus import quotas possibly by making concessions, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. He said the verbal agreement emerged during a brief meeting in Washington between Agriculture Minister Shinjiro Yamamura and U.S. Trade Representative William Brock. The two leaders will begin full-scale talks on the issue Wednesday EST in an attempt to break the deadlock, the lingering sour point in bilateral trade relations.

Briefing reporters on the initial Yamamura-Brock meeting on the condition his name not be used, the Foreign Ministry official said the agriculture minister voiced Japan's "open-minded" approach to the farm issue. "He asserted to Mr. Brock agriculture is the power base of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party," the Foreign Ministry quoted Yamamura as saying. Brock stressed the two countries should come to terms through "constructive" negotiations, the official added.

Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawara meanwhile called on Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, the Texas Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, to express Japan's opposition to his suggestion that Washington retaliate against selected Japanese exports. Despite a rather small size of Japan's cattle population of 4.5 million against 150 million in the United States, the envoy told the senator the Japanese dairy industry is vital to the country's milk production, food and national security. The Foreign Ministry official also related that Okawara reiterated Tokyo's basic position to address the trade issue with an expansion of the existing quotas in lieu of full liberalization.

YAMAMURA MEETS BROCK PRIOR TO TRADE TALKS

OW040435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0412 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 3 KYODO -- Japan's Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Shinjiro Yamamura, Tuesday paid a courtesy call on U.S. international trade negotiator William Brock prior to their meeting early Wednesday to try to settle the two countries' agricultural trade deadlock.

Yamamura told reporters afterward he suggested the talks should be frank and broad-based, and gained the impression Brock shared this view, suggesting the U.S. side would approach the negotiations on U.S. beef and citrus exports to Japan in a flexible manner.

But Yamamura warned he could not predict the outcome of the talks, and would have to wait and see just how flexible the U.S. side showed itself to be when the actual talks began.

The two Cabinet level officials meet 9.30 a.m. Wednesday (11.30 p.m. Wednesday Japan Time) to try to set quotas for U.S. exports of high quality beef and oranges to Japan, following both sides' failure to renegotiate their existing agreement before it ran out on March 31.

Sources said Brock expressed appreciation for Yamamura's effort in going to the United States to seek a resolution to the deadlocked talks. The decision was reached in last-minute discussions between Japanese Government officials and leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, amid strong warnings from Japan's agricultural lobby against any concessions over farm trade with the United States.

On the eve of Yamamura's arrival in the United States, however, Brock issued a stern warning, in the National Press Club, that Japan's "one-way street" approach to trade, if maintained, could have "tragic" consequences for Japan, the United States and the world trading system. "Certainly the Japanese have political difficulties as do we," Brock said. But he also noted "what we do expect is that our friends take the same political risks that we do."

JSP LEADER CALLS ON NAKASONE PRIOR TO U.S. VISIT

OW040416 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, called on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday morning to exchange views prior to Ishibashi's U.S. visit on April 7-16. Ishibashi of the No. 1 Japanese opposition party will visit Washington and New York to talk with U.S. Government, congressional and private-sector leaders and U.N. officials.

His schedule in the U.S. will include meetings with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Ishibashi has made it known that he will voice a support of the Japanese Government position over the current Japan-U.S. trade friction. He is also expected to exchange opinions on the Korean problem and other issues with the Americans.

REGULAR AIR FREIGHT SERVICE TO PRC INAUGURATED

OW040345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., April 4 KYODO -- The first Japan Air Lines (JAL) plane on a new regular China freight service left here for Beijing just before Wednesday noon. The fortnightly freight service on the Narita-Beijing-Shanghai route was agreed on in the Sino-Japanese air talks in January. An annual volume of freight on the route is estimated at 6,000 tons from Japan, mainly electronics equipment, while some 10,000 tons of perishable foods and others will be transported from China to Japan.

EC REQUESTS FURTHER TRADE LIBERALIZATION

OW040343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0250 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- The European Community [EC] has presented to Japan a new list of its requests for early correction of a bilateral trade imbalance, now heavily in Japan's favor, the government disclosed Wednesday.

In the list, presented to Hideo Kagami, Japanese Ambassador to the EC by Leslie Fielding, an EC Commission official in charge of external relations, the commission called on Japan to lower import tariffs on 128 items and take seven other measures to liberalize trade, according to government officials. Among the seven other measures are the government procurement of aircraft, weapons and antipollution equipment from EC nations, liberalization of the Japanese monetary and capital market, relaxation of current controls on the Japanese commodity distribution system and expansion of the import quota on leather goods.

The number of the items the EC is seeking tariff cuts for represents a sharp increase from the previously demanded 93. The items added to the new list include instant coffee, processed cheese and skis, the officials said. The 10-nation EC suffered a record trade deficit of 10.4 billion dollars with Japan in 1983. Japan and the EC are scheduled to hold working-level talks on the correction of the bilateral trade in mid-April and also the first ministerial-level negotiations May 15.

SAKURAUCHI TO HEAD SOVIET FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE

OW300407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi became the leader of a 400-member suprapartisan Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japanese-Soviet [Friendship] Friday, a spokesman said. The post has been vacant since former Labor Minister Hirohide Ishida retired from politics last December.

Sakurauchi, a conservative member in the House of Representatives (lower house), served as foreign minister between 1981 and 1982. Sakurauchi, 71, is the chief aide to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

JAPAN HAILS ROK REPLY TO NORTH OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SK030258 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Foreign Ministry has welcomed Seoul's April 2 response to North Korea's proposal to discuss the organization of a single Korean team to compete in the Los Angeles summer Olympics as showing a "positive" attitude.

In response to North Korean Olympic Committee President Kim Yu-sun's proposal for a joint-Korean team March 30, president of the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) Chong Chu-yong suggested that delegations from both sides meet at Panmunjom April 9 to discuss the matter.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said it highly praised Seoul's attitude and added that South-North sports exchange would contribute to easing tension on the Korean peninsula. The ministry also said Seoul's speedy response to the North's proposal and its handle the North Korean bomb attack against a South Korean presidential delegation in Rangoon, Burma, last October separately were significant. However, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said forming a single Korean team before the Los Angeles Olympics scheduled for July 28-Aug. 12 would be infeasible in light of the remaining time.

Meanwhile, major Japanese newspapers said Pyongyang's proposal seems to be part of its strategy to obstruct Seoul from holding the 1988 Olympics out of fear that the North Korean dynastic power system would collapse if the Seoul Olympics are successful. The papers said that organization of a unified Korean team before the '84 summer Olympics is virtually impossible because of insufficient time and the South-North confrontation which has escalated since Rangoon bombing.

KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported that the South Korean Government and people understand that the North Korean proposal is a "disguised peace offensive" designed to restore its status in the international society following its setback after the Rangoon incident. KYODO also pointed out that there is a view that Pyongyang made the overture to induce the United States to accept its proposal for tripartite talks among the United States, and South and North Korea.

SONODA FUNERAL HELD; DENG SENDS MESSAGE

OW040807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- A funeral service was held at Tokyo's Tsukiji-Honganji Temple Wednesday for former Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, who died of kidney failure Monday. Those attending included Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping sent a condolence message to the Sonoda family which said Sonoda will be remembered for his contribution to friendship between Japan and China.

KIM YONG-NAM ON TRIPARTITE TALKS, BACKGROUND

OWO31447 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1212 GMT 3 Apr 84

["Exclusive" interview with DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, conducted by NHK correspondent Kenichi Iida in Pyongyang "recently" -- recorded; Iida asks questions in Japanese and Kim Yong-nam answers in Korean, with summarized Japanese translation of Kim's remarks provided in subtitles; the following text of Kim Yong-nam's remarks is translated from the Korean]

[Text] [Iida] I would like to ask some questions about the foreign policy of the republic on current issues, with emphasis on the proposed tripartite talks.

[Kim] The great leader has again stressed that in order to peacefully solve the question of reunification, the North and the South should cooperate with each other. In order for the North and the South to cooperate, he says, they must first of all establish contact with each other and hold a dialogue. He says that only by so doing can they dispel mistrust and misunderstanding and achieve the reconciliation of the entire nation. He has stressed that in order to bring about a dialogue between the North and the South, an environment and conditions conducive to dialogue must first be created.

At the same time, the two sides coming to the table of dialogue should strive to make it a dialogue for reunification, not a dialogue for a split. They must not rely on outside forces but assume a self-reliant position.

The great leader has until now repeatedly made it clear that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by means of dialogue and negotiation and in a peaceful way. What he says represents the line of reunification which our party continues to maintain. Therefore, we always keep the door wide open for North-South dialogue.

Our recent proposal for tripartite talks is based on what has been clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; it is aimed at resolving, first of all, the question of easing tension and creating conditions and an environment conducive to dialogue in order to bring about dialogue on reunification between the North and the South.

In the proposed tripartite talks, we seek not only to discuss the question of concluding a peace agreement with the United States and making U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea but to adopt a nonaggression declaration with the South Korean authorities.

We made it clear that in the proposed tripartite talks, we will be ready to discuss at the same time questions raised by the United States or the South Korean authorities regarding the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula.

[Iida] Concerning the proposed tripartite talks, Mr Minister, a prevailing view is that judging from the timing of and circumstances surrounding the proposal, the republic made the proposal only after full consultations with China on it. Would you comment on this?

[Kim] I will answer your question regarding the tripartite talks we proposed recently. The tripartite talks plan was first conveyed to us by the United States through China last September. At that time, we studied it, and last October we informed the United States, through China, of our position on holding tripartite talks. This January, when we made public the tripartite talks proposal, we had served prior notice to China and other countries.

If there is anything related to China about our recent proposals for tripartite talks I have just said everything about it.

[Iida] Some people hold the view that there may be some connection between this proposal and the terrorist bombing incident in Rangoon last fall. What is your view?

[Kim] Let me answer that question. To begin with, the Burma incident has nothing to do with us. As far as we are concerned, it was an incident which we could not even have dreamed about. The South Korean authorities staged a drama of their own making, causing people to shudder; this in itself is a grave, intolerable, murderous crime. To make matters worse, still unsatisfied, they hatched the heinous scheme of shifting the blame onto a third party that had nothing to do with the self-staged drama of the South Korean authorities, a drama that we could not even imagine could possibly occur. This indeed is an act of double crime that is even more serious, isn't it?

A comprehensive analysis of the circumstances surrounding the incident and the developments before and after the incident clearly indicates who is the true culprit in the Rangoon incident, I believe. At any rate, I firmly believe that time and history will reveal the whole truth and evidence regarding the incident. The South Korean authorities have linked us to the incident, and we cannot but think that what they are doing is nothing but a clumsy theatrical farce they came up with after having worked hard to find an excuse to avoid dialogue with us.

[Iida] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited China only recently, last month, to be precise. U.S. President Reagan and Soviet First Deputy Premier Arkhipov are scheduled to visit China this month and next month respectively. What developments do you, Mr. Minister, anticipate with regard to these occasions?

[Kim] Nakasone has already returned home from his visit to China. In my opinion, there was no concrete discussion of the Korean question during his visit. Irrespective of anyone from any country visiting any other country, we always hope that the tripartite talks, which we have proposed, will be realized as soon as possible, and we are making every effort to realize them.

WORLD SUPPORTS TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK040009. Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 2 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 3 April editorial: "The World Is Actively Supporting the Proposal for Tripartite Talks"]

[Text] Peoples of the world are actively supporting our tripartite talks proposal for a peaceful solution to the Korean question and are demanding its early realization. This shows well the justness and vitality of the tripartite talks proposal.

On 10 January, in connection with the grave danger of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula because of the U.S. imperialists, the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee discussed the question of taking new measures for a peaceful solution to the Korean question, proposed the holding of tripartite talks, in which we, the United States, and the South Korean authorities would participate to discuss the question of concluding a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea, and the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, and sent letters in this regard to the U.S. Government and the Seoul authorities.

Subsequently, on 25 January, the Third Session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks set forth by the joint meeting and adopted an appeal to the parliament and government of every country in the world.

In its appeal, in connection with the grave situation of the Korean peninsula having been converted into one of the most dangerous sources of a new world war, the SPA appealed to the parliament and government of every country in the world to make active efforts to vigorously wage an international antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and the conversion of the East Asian region, including the Korean peninsula, into a nuclear-free and peace zone and to make active efforts so that our peaceful proposal for tripartite talks can be realized.

This appeal, which contains our people's ardent aspirations for achieving a new breakthrough in averting nuclear war, in maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea, Asia, and the world, and in peacefully settling the Korean question, has enjoyed positive and favorable reactions from the world's conscience.

Since the tripartite talks proposal and the appeal were made public, heads of states, parliaments, governments, party leaders, social organizations, church study institutes, organizations of friendship with our country, noted figures of the socialist countries, nonaligned countries, Third World countries, and countless other peace-loving countries and international organizations have actively supported our new overture through solidarity letters and messages, statements, talks, resolutions, and rallies. Numerous papers, news agencies, broadcasts, and publications of the world have widely reported the information on the joint meeting and the appeal of the SPA and have expressed their support for, sympathy with, and understanding of our proposal for tripartite talks.

On 9 and 10 March, an international meeting supporting the tripartite talks proposal for peace and reunification in Korea was held in Paris under the auspices of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Participating in the meeting were 65 delegations from 38 countries and 10 international organizations, many figures of French political and social circles, diplomatic representatives of various countries in France, and many newspaper, news agency, and broadcast reporters.

The meeting decided to powerfully wage an international movement of solidarity in support of the tripartite talks and, to facilitate their early realization, adopted an appeal to the parliament, government, political parties, and public organizations of every country in the world, international organizations, and the world's peace-loving people and letters to the secretary general of the United Nations and the U.S. Congress.

Publications, news agencies, and broadcasts of many countries in the world have widely reported the results of the Paris meeting. The world's people have further raised their voices supporting the tripartite talks and demanding their realization with each passing day. This vividly shows that the proposal for tripartite talks is a fair and aboveboard overture which fully complies not only with the national aspirations of the Korean people but also with the demands of the times and clearly confirms that, with the measures taken by the joint meeting and the SPA session as an occasion, a new, powerful international movement of solidarity which supports the just struggle of the Korean people for peace and reunification has developed vigorously.

This greatly encourages the Korean people, and they express their heartfelt thanks to the parliaments, governments, political and social circles, and mass media of the progressive and peace-loving countries in the world for sincerely supporting the tripartite talks proposal and making efforts for its realization and to all peace-loving people for extending support and solidarity to our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

What makes our proposal for tripartite talks display great vitality, enjoying active and ardent support from such a wide range of the world's people?

It is because the proposal is the most reasonable, realistic, and positive method for solving the question which elucidates a peaceful way out of the current acute situation on the basis of correct analysis and appraisal of the present reality on the Korean situation and by taking into full account both the national aspirations of the Korean people and the urgent demands of the world's people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, South Korea has been turned into the most dangerous powderkeg of war and a U.S. base for nuclear war, and a very strained situation in which war may break out at any moment has been created in our country.

Seeking the line of division and war toward Korea, the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a forward nuclear base, have engaged in new war provocation maneuvers by massing vast troops of aggression there, and have launched a test war to perfect a posture for a preemptive nuclear attack by waging the "Team Spirit" war exercises.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the situation in Korea and Asia has become extremely strained. The danger of war on the Korean peninsula is being raised as today's real problem, not tomorrow's.

World public opinion is apprehensive because if war were to break out in Korea, it would be a nuclear war and would destroy peace in Asia and the world and plunge mankind into the holocaust of nuclear war, expanding beyond the boundaries of the Korean peninsula.

Our proposal for tripartite talks proceeds from a lofty position to realize peace and independent reunification in Korea and to maintain peace in Asia and the world by solving the grave situation on the Korean peninsula not through confrontation but through dialogue and negotiations by all means.

Since the tense situation in Korea has been caused by the war provocation maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities, and the United States holds all the real power, including the prerogative of supreme military command, in South Korea, it is natural for the three parties -- us, the United States, and the South Korean authorities -- to sit together at one place and to settle the question of maintaining peace in Korea and the question of peacefully solving the Korean question.

To trace back to the past, the U.S. authorities themselves have also expressed their desire for tripartite talks. Tripartite talks are the most appropriate method of negotiations for the effective solution of the question of peace and the reunification of Korea. Our proposal for tripartite talks in attracting people's attention and evoking their support so much because the proposal has clearly raised the key issue essential to the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Today's tense situation on the Korean peninsula which contains a danger of a war has its origins in the acute armed confrontation along the Military Demarcation Line as a result of the continuing state of an unstable armistice, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of South Korea, and the U.S. policy of strength against us. Under such conditions, the possibility of an armed conflict cannot be precluded.

To achieve lasting peace on the Korean peninsula, a peace agreement that will bring an end to the state of armistice should be signed, the U.S. troops should be withdrawn from South Korea, and a declaration of nonaggression should be adopted between the North and the South. To settle this issue is to provide a guarantee for peace in Korea.

If the problems of signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, of withdrawing the U.S. troops and the nuclear weapons from South Korea, and of adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South were settled through tripartite talks, a bright future would open for the peaceful solution of the Korean question. The joint meeting and the SPA have reconfirmed the independent reunification policy on national reunification whereby the nation would be reunified, after the prerequisites are met, in accordance with the principles of independence, peace, and grand national unity, into a confederacy of two regions based on autonomy, leaving the different ideologies and systems of the North and the South unchanged.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is truly the newest proposal that suits reality, and an epochal peace-loving proposal that makes it possible to smoothly solve the problem of peace and independent reunification of Korea which is linked to the future of the Korean nation as well as to peace in Asia and the world.

Because of the justness of the tripartite talks proposal, the progressive countries of the world and the peace-loving countries and people fully support this proposal and are extensively struggling to realize it, highly praising it: The tripartite talks proposal is a wonderful proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula, the most responsible and sincere proposal to bring an end to the national division, the expression of the firm will of the Korean people to realize the independent national reunification through dialogue and negotiation, a bold step to prevent the danger of a nuclear war, and a wise proposal which is thoughtful, logically well-founded, and persuasive.

Through solidarity messages and letters, statements, talks, rallies, resolutions, and publications, they are now sternly condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their criminal nuclear war-provoking maneuvers, and are resolutely demanding that the United States respond to the tripartite talks proposal without delay, stop the "Team Spirit" nuclear war exercise immediately, and withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

They strongly assert that East Asia, including the Korean peninsula, should be a nuclear-free peace zone completely free of nuclear weapons. Because the governments, parliaments, and political and social circles of numerous countries of the world have joined in the struggle of our people for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear peace-loving movements to check and frustrate the U.S. scheme to provoke a nuclear war in Korea are rapidly spreading in a strong trend. When all the continents, regions, countries, and people on earth vigorously wage an international joint action against the U.S. imperialists' new Korean war-provoking maneuvers, the peaceful solution of the Korean question will be accelerated, peace will be maintained and solidified in Asia and the world, and the world people's anti-imperialist cause for independence will be accelerated further. Nothing will curb the will of the people for independent development and peace. The U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities should see the reality of today squarely and respond to our tripartite talks proposal at the earliest date.

SENNEWALD REMARKS ON 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISE FLAYED

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK040153 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 30 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 31 March commentary: "War Maniac's Tune on Defense"]

[Text] At a press conference he called last 28 March, Sennewald, commander of the U.S. forces of aggression in South Korea, engaged in braggadocio. He said that the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises had displayed the U.S. resolve to defend the Korean peninsula, and its powerful military strength.

The war maniac directing the frantic commotions of war exercise in the front raved about the so-called defense by showing up in a military uniform permeated with the reek of powder. This fact alone is a shameless and brigandish sophism of the aggressor.

Sennewald's remarks are a shameless fabrication of reversing black and white, and a nonsensical distortion of the situation on the Korean peninsula which has been aggravated by the rackets of the "Team Spirit" war exercises.

The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises are not a mere war drill but an escalation of the criminal war maneuvers against our republic. This fact has been fully disclosed by the arrogant remarks which Sennewald made at the press conference. He said that the military exercises staged this time were the largest in history, and that capabilities had been displayed to augment the U.S. forces in South Korea in the event of a contingency.

As has been reported, for the joint military exercises, the U.S. imperialists hurled a large number of troops totaling some 207,500 U.S. Army, air, and naval military personnel and Marines from the military bases on the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific, and the U.S. troops in South Korea and the puppet troops, and huge amounts of up-to-date military equipment belonging to them.

Is it necessary to explain here that these war exercise rackets mobilizing vast troops and lethal weapons with which a whole war can be waged are a main produce of their policy of aggression against Korea to dominate our republic by the force of arms, and are an intensive display of the policy of strength?

Having kicked off a full-fledged field maneuver with the large amphibious exercise staged in the Pohang area on 20 March with the mobilization of the carrier battle fleet centered around the "Kitty Hawk" of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and some 200 aircraft and almost 50,000 troops as a start, the U.S. imperialists carried out large offensive operations day after day, with the deployment of vast troops and operational equipment in the areas close to the Military Demarcation Line. By so doing, they undisguisedly disclosed the criminal nature of the war exercises for the invasion [chimgong] of our republic.

In particular, what is more, they set the stage of offensive operations right down the Military Demarcation Line and staged there the rackets of hurling into the operational exercises the E-52 strategic bombers which flew from Guam and the U.S. special operations units parachuted in after being airlifted from the U.S. mainland.

This shows that the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises are an undisguised act of war against us, and a trial war and a preliminary war to attack our republic by mobilizing the forces of aggression on the U.S. mainland and in the areas surrounding our country at once.

The grim facts relentlessly expose the deceptive nature of Sennewald's remarks on defense and so forth, and show that his remarks are nothing more than a plausible camouflage aimed at concealing the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists.

By responding with the rackets of aggressive and provocative war exercises to our proposal for tripartite talks to seek the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the U.S. imperialists have disclosed their wicked nature as a disturber of peace and as a war lunatic.

Sennewald must realize that he cannot conceal the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises and cannot obliterate the blot of the crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, no matter how cunningly he may use his less-than-3-inch tongue. At present, it is an urgent demand of the times and the nation to mitigate the tensions on the Korean peninsula and to guarantee durable peace there.

By clearly realizing the Korean people's will and the trend of the times, the United States must halt the adventurous war maneuvers immediately and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK301030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 30 Mar 84

["Illogical Argument of Highway Robber" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comments on the claim of Sennewald, "commander of the combined forces" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korean peninsula." The author of the commentary says: His protestation that the provocative "Team Spirit 84" war rehearsal is for "defence" is a shameless jargon and a brigandish logic reversing black and white and distorting fact.

If the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises were for "defence" as claimed by Sennewald, there would be no reason to choose South Korea thousands of miles away across the ocean as the theatre of exercises or to stage operational exercises simulating an attack on the northern half of Korea.

How can the aggressors talk about "defence" while staging frantic war exercises with the introduction of huge armed forces and mass destruction weapons into South Korea to cover the skies, land and sea with powder smoke and flames?

Sennewald's trash about "defence" and so on is nothing but sophism for beautifying and justifying their criminal and provocative war game. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are trying to get something with "strength." But this is an anachronistic dream. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should stop at once their reckless war exercises and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

SITUATION IN SOUTH LIKENED TO 'EVE OF WAR'

SK021536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- Reviewing the South Korean situation under the title "Moves on the Eve of War," NODONG SINMUN Sunday stresses that in the last fortnight the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have extremely aggravated the Korean situation, brandishing the stick of war and fascism, and led it to a dangerous phase where a war may break out any moment.

The paper says: Sennewald, commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, at a "press conference" on March 28, openly blared that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are the "largest ever in history" and all procedures and techniques were jointly applied in the exercises.

The "Team Spirit 84" war rehearsal, as he announced, was an escalation of the criminal war moves and three-dimensional operational exercises the largest ever in history aimed at launching a surprise invasion of us.

Entering mid-March, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who completed the deployment of aggression forces in the operational areas went over to full-dress attack exercises in succession.

On the "operational orders," they successively staged large-scale "joint landing operation exercise," "sortie exercise" and "joint aerial offensive demonstration exercise" at the bases in the vicinity of Pohang on the east coast and in the central sector and western central sector of the front. The puppets mobilized even the "reserve forces," "police" and "civilian defence corps" men.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the bosses of the puppet military and "administration," scurrying around the front and the rear, cried for the "full posture" and "cultivation of the operational capacity" and for reinforcing the "combat forces" of the army.

Brasshats of the U.S. military including the chief of staff of the U.S. Army flew into South Korea one after another and, through the "inspection" of the exercises and war confabs, encouraged the puppets to war.

On the pretext of the fictitious "military threat," the U.S. imperialists made a noise about increasing "military support" to the South Korean puppets and, synchronizing with this, sent the secretary of treasury to South Korea to weave a plot with the puppets.

While staging the largest-in-the-scope offensive exercises, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique continuously infiltrated planes and naval vessels into our territorial airspace and coastal waters for espionage and military provocations. This shows that they are watching for a chance to invade the North, hastening war preparations against us.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique tried hard to bar the struggle of the South Korean students and people, resorting to the double-dealing tactics of appeasement and deception and fascist suppression. The puppets talked about the "amnesty" and "readmission" as if they bestowed any "benefit" upon students in the new school term. But the suppression has been intensified all the more.

The deputy president of Seoul University demanded that speech in the campus be obedient to subsidized speech of the campus and be restricted like general speech in society. This shows that the puppets are reluctant to give democratic freedom to the students.

The puppets' deceptive manoeuvres whose criminal nature was brought into bolder relief as days went by are giving impetus to the movement of students for democracy. From March 19 students of Chonnam University waged active struggle in demand of campus democracy. Students of Wongwang University in North Cholla Province and students of Liberal Arts and Science College of the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul waged all-night sit-down strikes against the unjust acts of the puppets.

With no deceptive trick or crackdown can the puppet clique bar the desire of the people for democracy.

PRAVDA CITED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT' JOINT 'REHEARSAL'

SK031141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA March 30 carried an article titled "Purpose Is Provocation" denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army upon the conclusion of its full-dress stage.

The paper says: As Sennewald, Commander of the U.S.-South Korea "Combined Forces," admitted, the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises are the biggest among the military exercises ever staged in the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

And the Japanese NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN noted that the provocation manoeuvres named "Team Sprit 84" are aimed at counting off the new offensive strategic elements of Pentagon and the Seoul "regime" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Sennewald blared that "we have achieved all purposes set" in the exercises. It goes without saying that the aim of undisguised provocative moves was involved here.

Noting that two "SR-71" U.S. spy planes intruded again into the air above the territorial waters of the DPRK on March 27 and, a few days earlier, a naval vessel of the South Korean puppet army intruded into its territorial waters, the paper declared that the policy of the military threat and blackmail of the present U.S. Administration not only obstructs a peaceful solution of the Korean question but also increases tensions all over the Far East.

CHON'S REMARKS ON THREAT OF INVASION DENOUNCED

SK040253 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 2 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 3 April commentary: "Threat of Invasion Comes From the South"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan incited South-North confrontation by clamoring about the threat of southward invasion at a meeting of the puppets' mayors, county chiefs, and district office heads and at the military academy commencement held on 29 and 30 March, respectively.

The theory about southward invasion is not new because the puppets have been clamoring about it vociferously. But their remarks are becoming reckless as time goes by.

There is, Chon said, a great danger that we may dispatch special units to the South from the sky and through underground tunnels. Obviously, because he has failed to attract anyone's attention only by repeating the theory about infiltration from land and sea, he might have newly worked out the theory about infiltration from the sky and from under ground. But no matter how he may repeat, using a new tone, the theory about southward invasion which has failed to persuade people over the 30-odd postwar years, this is preposterous and is nothing but the sound of a dog barking at the moon.

As the whole world knows, our position is to reunify the divided fatherland by founding a confederal state while leaving intact the present systems in the North and the South. Our position to peacefully solve the Korean questions remains unchanged. This was proved once again by our proposal for tripartite talks aimed at removing the danger of war from Korea, easing tension, and finding a peaceful way to solve the reunification issue.

The puppets' theories about infiltration from the sky and from under ground have been worked out in order to throw cold water on the people, who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and support and assent to our proposal for tripartite talks, and mislead public opinion.

Today, the actual threat of invasion is coming from the South, which is (?watching for an opportunity) to stage a new war by kicking up a large-scale war game racket like the "Team Sprit-84" joint military exercise with the deployment of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons.

The South Korean puppets will gain nothing from the preposterous propaganda of clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, while accelerating the preparations for a war of northward invasion. Such fabricated propaganda will only further reveal their inner thoughts aimed at inciting South-North confrontation, aggravating tension, fixing the division, and realizing long-term power.

If the South Korean side is interested in preventing a war in Korea and easing tension, it should not incite the consciousness of confrontation by putting forth the theory about southward invasion, but should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

VRPR ON GROUP OF REINSTATED DISSIDENTS IN SOUTH

SK032341 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] On 30 March, some 100 dissidents freed from the political ban formed an organization in Seoul. On the afternoon of the same day, they held a general meeting in Seoul, formed the said organization and proclaimed that they will continue to struggle until true democracy is realized. This organization decided to demand an urgent and across-the-board lifting of the ban on the 99 politicians who are still subjected to the political ban, including Mr Kim Yong-sam.

The manifesto on the formation of this organization indicated that only history and the people can pass judgment on politicians and that regulating the political activities of politicians is a violation of the Constitution, which guarantees suffrage, and is contradictory to the principles of democracy. They also demanded an urgent across-the-board lifting of the ban and the release of the 99 politicians who are still subjected to the political ban.

A wreath sent by Mr Kim Tae-chung was placed on the central platform of the assembly hall. Some 10 former assemblymen of the former New Democratic Party attended the meeting to offer their congratulations. Mr Yi Min-u, former vice speaker of the National Assembly, who introduced himself at the meeting, said that there was no greater tragedy than the politicians of various circles being arrested without a trial to maintain power, and he stated that he hopes [words indistinct] step will be taken to restore democracy.

Meanwhile, the organization of freed politicians adopted a resolution stating that, as inheritors of the antidictatorial struggle in this land, as the pilots for the true democratic force, they will be the vanguard of struggle until true democracy is realized. At the general meeting for the formation of the organization, a letter of appeal entitled "We Demand Taking the Grand Road of Democracy" was read, and [words indistinct] four representatives were elected.

SOUTH CONDEMNED FOR STAGING NIGHT ARMY DRILL

SK032219 Pyongyang KNCA in English 2206 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on March 31 held a military exercise dubbed "nighttime demonstration exercise" at a unit of the puppet army and incited war fever, crying for "maximum effect of nighttime exercise" depending on the change of the circumstances, according to a radio report from Seoul. On the same day a "demonstration exercise" was held at another unit of the puppet army.

By staging various military exercises in succession before the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 84" war exercises directed against the northern half of the republic came to an end, the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards disclose their ugly color in trying to find a way out in aggravating the tensions and unleashing a war of northward aggression.

SOUTH'S EXTENSION OF DEFENSE TAX COLLECTION NOTED

SK020710 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- The puppet Economic Planning Board is planning to extend again the period of the collection of "defence tax" which is to end next year, according to a report of South Korean "Radio Seoul."

The "defence tax" in South Korea is a direct tax for covering the fund for the criminal war preparations; it is the worst-type tax included in all taxes such as the income tax, corporation tax, inheritance tax, the tax on amusement, food and drink and excise tax.

The South Korean puppets faked up the "defence tax law" in 1976 for a five-year term. But they extended its term by another five yer. Now the puppet clique are scheming to extend its term again, saying that the proportion of the "defence tax" is sizable in the tax revenue.

'SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRISIS' IN SOUTH ALLEGED

SK031700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique is undergoing a serious economic crisis at home and abroad. The greatest economic crisis now facing the puppet clique is a huge amount of foreign debt.

The puppet finance minister, speaking at the "National Assembly" on March 10, admitted that South Korea's foreign debts will amount to 42,600 million dollars till the end of this year. This is 1.6 times the figure in the first period of the present military fascist clique's usurpation of "power" or 256 times that in the early period of the defunct puppet in "power."

To repay the colossal amount of foreign debts the puppet clique induced more foreign capital anew and directed it to the repayment of the old debts. Its rate in 1982 stood at 95.2 percent and the whole amount of new foreign capital induced is not enough to pay the debt. Worse still, the amount of repayment will increase to 6,600 million dollars this year and to 8,500 million dollars in 1986, making it impossible for the puppets to pay the debts.

The serious economic crisis of the puppet clique also finds expression in the depression in export. The puppet clique has 40 percent of its total exports put under restrictions and its "strategic categories of export" are rejected everywhere. And hardly exported goods are sold at cheap price, 42 percent, or 73 percent at best of the production cost.

Industry and agriculture are also in the grip of crisis. The "heavy chemical industry" the puppets built in Ryosu, South Chollar Province; and othe places, making much noise as if they would do something, is on the point of "collapse" and the operation rate of the overall "key industries" is 30 or 50 percent.

The harsh extortion by the puppet clique and the outrages of comprador capitalists brought 9,000 to 10,000 minor entrepreneurs to bankruptcy in South Korea last year.

The production of barley in South Korea last year went down 183,000 tons below the average annual output in the period from 1978 to 1982 and that of rice was 250,000 tons less than the previous year's. Famine is going from bad to worse as the self-supply rate of grain is as low as 42 percent and its production continues to decrease.

JAPANESE MOVES TOWARD THREE-WAY ALLIANCE SCORED

SK040407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- A large screen on which the military situation around Japan including the Korean peninsula is marked is found in the "central commanding post" of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" which began to operate upon its completion on March 31, according to a report of "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" from Seoul. This fact and its wide publicizing by the South Korean puppets make our people and the world peaceloving people watch the developments with heightened vigilance.

Facts prove once again that the Japanese reactionaries are recklessly putting the Korean peninsula within the sphere of operation and the aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance is operating in actuality.

JAPAN'S FINING OF KOREAN RESIDENT CRITICIZED

SK021121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- The Japanese prosecution, at a trial held in the Tokyo District Court on March 29, demanded a fine on Japan-resident Korean who had refused to have his "fingerprint" taken, by invoking the "foreigners registration law," according to a report. The Japanese reactionaries committed this outrage against Han Chong-sok on the pretext that "refusal of fingerprinting is an attitude ignoring the law."

As is known, the reactionary "fingerprinting system" is aimed at "criminating" Koreans in Japan and making them "objects of watch for public peace." That is why broad segments of the Japan-resident Koreans and conscientious Japanese people oppose it.

The Japanese reactionaries challenged the unbiased public opinion by imposing a fine upon the Korean who refused to have his "fingerprint" taken.

TASS CITED ON USSR, MPR SUPPORT FOR PEACE EFFORTS

SK310351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- M. Dugersuren, Mongolian foreign minister, paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union over March 27-29, according to a TASS report. During the visit, M. Dugersuren had talks with A.A. Gromyko, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

A communique on the visit of the Mongolian foreign minister to the Soviet Union was issued on March 29. Expressing solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, it stressed that the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic would express support in the future, too, to the efforts of the DRRK for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, relaxation of the tensions on the Korean peninsula and reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves on peaceful and democratic principles without outside interference.

TASS NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

SK031634 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1604 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Soviet news agency TASS headed by its general director S.A. Losev left here for home by air on April 3. It was seen off at the airport by Chu Hyon-ok, general director, and Yi Nam-kyu, deputy general director, of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, and the Soviet ambassador to our country, N.M. Shubnikov.

PRC MEDIA CITED ON EXPANSION OF FRIENDSHIP TOWER

SK031057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing April 2 (KCNA) -- The Chinese paper and news agency reported that Korean and Chinese officials worked together at the reconstruction and expansion site of the Friendship Tower.

PEOPLE'S DAILY April 2 under the title "Chinese and Korean Comrades Work Shoulder to Shoulder at Reconstruction and Expansion Site of Friendship Tower" said:

While working together at the reconstruction and expansion site of the Friendship Tower in Pyongyang on the morning of March 30, Chinese and Korean comrades accelerated the project of the huge monument symbolizing China-Korea friendship. The original Friendship Tower situated at the foot of the Moran Hill was built in 1959 by the Korean people to commemorate the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

According to the teachings of President Kim Il-song and a decision of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the reconstruction and expansion project of the Friendship Tower began in early November last year.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave instructions to build the new Friendship Tower faster and better. Now thousands of people participate in social labour for the project every day.

XINHUA reported the joint work of Korean and Chinese officials in the project on March 30.

LEADERS' GREETINGS MARK MALTA NATIONAL DAY

Kim Il-song Message

SK301603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on March 30 to Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, and Dominic Mintoff, its prime minister, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Malta. The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf I extend my warm felicitations to you and through you to the government and people of the Republic of Malta on the 5th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Malta.

Foreign military base was fully abolished in the territory of Malta 5 years ago, which represented a historic victory gained by your government and people in the struggle for the independent development of the country.

The Korean people rejoice as their own over the successes being made by your government and people in their efforts to create a new life while maintaining chajusong (independence) and pursuing the non-aligned and neutral policy and render their firm solidarity to your just cause.

Satisfied with the daily deepening friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater progress in the future efforts to build a prosperous new Malta.

Kim Yong-nam Greeting

SK310407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the National Day of Malta.

Wishing the foreign minister big stride in his endeavours for depending the sovereignty of the country, the message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop and strengthen more favourably.

Yang Hyong-sop Sends Note

SK020646 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Daniel Micallef, speaker of the House of Representative of the Republic of Malta, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the National Day of Malta.

The message sincerely wishes the speaker greater success in his future work.

KIM CHONG-IL ON REVOLUTIONARY VIEW OF LEADER

SK040001 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Apr 84

[From the "Revolutionary Maxims" program]

[Text] This is the hour of revolutionary maxims to convey the noble sayings of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, master of ideology and theory and genius of creation and construction.

In this hour we will convey the sayings of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the development of a revolutionary view of the leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: The revolutionary view of the leader is based on the scientific acknowledgement and historic experience of the decisive role of the leader in developing history and in the revolutionary struggle.

The revolutionary view of the leader does not develop automatically, but develops based on the correct acknowledgement of the position and role of the leader in developing history and in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

That the leader of the working class plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is a truth that has been proven by the entire course of the communist movement. Only when we correctly develop the revolutionary view of the leader by mastering this revolutionary truth can we loyally hold the leader in high esteem with an unswerving will in any trials or under any adverse circumstances whatsoever.

To bear our loyalty to the leader in our minds as a creed, we should deeply master the greatness of the leader. Our people's endless respect, reverence, and admiration for the leader are a noble ideological feeling generated as a result of their understanding, from the bottom of their hearts, of the greatness of the leader.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHUCHE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES URGED

SK310318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 28 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 29 March special article: "Strengthening Chuche-Type Revolutionary Forces Is a Factor Firmly Guaranteeing All Victories"]

[Text] Revolutionary forces are a basic source of victories in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work. Because the revolutionary forces were powerful, our revolution was always victorious in the past while traveling a grim road. The vast task assigned to us today and the current situation require the further consolidation of our revolutionary forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To vigorously forge ahead with the revolution in today's complicated and strained situation, we should uphold revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and should further strengthen our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically.

The revolution and construction advance and win victories thanks to the revolutionary forces. Only when the revolutionary forces are solid and powerful can they overcome any storms and trials whatsoever and win victories for the revolution. In advancing the revolutionary struggle and construction work, there is no more important task than strengthening the revolutionary forces.

The most important thing in firmly consolidating revolutionary forces is to strengthen the political and ideological might of the revolutionary ranks. The revolutionary ranks are organizational ranks around which revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses rally. The basis of the might of the revolutionary ranks is political and ideological strength. This strength comes from the firm unity of all revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses around the party and the leader with political awareness and with a revolutionary spirit.

The political and ideological strength of the revolutionary ranks firmly guarantees their invincible nature. The might and future path of the revolutionary ranks depend greatly on how successfully they are organized and solidified politically and ideologically. The rank united and based on the chuche idea is an iron-clad rank which no force can destroy and a powerful rank which can win victory over any enemy and which can brilliantly perform any vast task.

If the people fail to possess the high spirit of independence and to firmly unite with a single ideological will, they can never be powerful. Therefore, the party of the working class should always attach primary significance to the work of strengthening the political and ideological might of the revolutionary ranks in leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work and should concentrate on this work.

Strengthening the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically is the work of firmly preparing all the people in a revolutionary and class-oriented way. This work ultimately leads to strengthening the party, the staff headquarters of the revolution, to increasing the political level of the people, and to firmly rallying them around the party and the leader.

Strengthening the chuche-type revolutionary forces is a key to accelerating the revolution and construction as a whole. The basic factor for success in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work rests with their own strength. Only when we firmly trust the strength of the people of our own country and only when we strengthen the revolutionary ranks by rallying them can we vigorously forge ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work as a whole.

When the people struggle with a firm will, devoting all their wisdom and energy to achieving victory for their country's revolution, there is no difficulty they cannot overcome and there is no task they cannot perform. Making all the people politically alert in a class-oriented way, vigorously promoting their ideas and zeal, and firmly solidifying the unity of the revolutionary ranks are a true way to strengthen the might of the country, to continuously win victory in all sectors, including the fields of the economy and defense, and to firmly safeguard revolutionary gains.

Today, the chuche power of our revolution has been solidified into an invincible power. More than ever before, the party has been solidified organizationally and ideologically, and its might and militant strength have been strengthened greatly. Society is overflowing with the chuche idea, and the unity of all the people around the party and the leader has been solidified rock-solid. The magnificent, historic advance of the 1980's to smash the continuous and aggressive maneuvers of the enemy to provoke a new war and to continuously perform new miracles in socialist construction demonstrates the invincible might of our revolutionary forces. However, we cannot be content with this and should continuously and vigorously forge ahead with the work of solidifying the revolutionary forces.

By further strengthening our chuche-type revolutionary forces, we can repel the aggressive maneuvers of the enemy and firmly safeguard the revolutionary gains. The strength of the revolutionary ranks that are prepared politically and ideologically and that are firmly united can defeat any and all aggressive imperialist troops. This is a valuable truth which is proven by the long history of revolutionary war.

During the initial period of the development of the Korean revolution, our revolutionary forces were not powerful. However, the indomitable warriors who rallied around these ranks pioneered the grim future path of the Korean revolution by struggling with a do-or-die will to liberate the fatherland by uniting around the great Comrade Kim Il-song under the banner of the chuche idea. Thanks to their political and ideological might, our revolutionary ranks defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were matchlessly superior both in military technology and in economic potential, achieved the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland, and honorably safeguarded the freedom and independence of the fatherland by defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted that they were the most powerful in the world.

By mobilizing over 200,000 men of their vast forces, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are staging the largest joint military exercise, called "Team Spirit-84," against our country. As a result, a strained situation has developed in our country. In today's strained situation, we should further strengthen our revolutionary forces. No force will be able to block our revolutionary advance when we fill our revolutionary ranks with the great chuche idea, with endless loyalty to the leader, with the spirit of endless devotion to the fatherland and the people, with burning enmity and hatred against the enemy, and with the strong revolutionary spirit of not giving in to difficulties and of maintaining revolutionary fidelity in all adverse circumstances, and when we solidify the ideological and spiritual unity of the ranks. When the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces are powerful, we can independently repeal any enemy aggression and firmly safeguard the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

By strengthening the revolutionary forces, we can brilliantly perform our task of economic construction using our strength. The strength of the people is inexhaustible. To increase the speed of advance in building the economy and to successfully accelerate the construction of socialism and communism, we should fully organize and mobilize the strength and internal potential of our own country. To fully organize and mobilize the strength of the people in the revolution and construction, we should increase their awareness of being masters and should further organize the strength of the people so that party members and workers can firmly unite around the party and the leader and display mass heroism and the spirit of matchless devotion in their struggle to implement party lines and policies.

The might displayed in socialist construction by revolutionary forces that have been hardened and united politically and ideologically is limitless.

The history of socialist construction in our country, which has been embellished with a heroic, epic struggle and with an epochal miracle, shows that, when our own revolutionary forces are powerful, we can resolutely advance without wavering in the face of any storms and trials whatsoever and successfully perform any vast task whatsoever.

The period when our people struggled to implement the historic decision of the party Central Committee meeting held in December 1956 was very difficult. The economic situation of the country was difficult, and the enemy challenged the party and the revolution. However, because the revolutionary forces were powerful, we attained a great victory, overcoming difficulties and trials. Astonishing miracles were performed throughout the country on many occasions.

Unanimously rising and upholding the party's call in the 1970's, our people performed heroic exploits in the great battle of socialist construction. This vividly shows that, when the people struggle with the awareness that they are the masters of the revolution in their own country and with high revolutionary zeal, they can very speedily accelerate socialist construction.

As pointed out in the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members, we are assigned the task of achieving the magnificent 10-point prospective goal ahead of schedule by accelerating the primary construction project on five district fronts, of speedily developing production by operating all plants and enterprises at full capacity, and of epochally improving the people's standard of living. This task is very vast and weighty. We can readily perform this task if we speedily accelerate economic construction with the spirit and vigor with which we struggled to independently implement the decision of the party Central Committee meeting held in December 1956 and with the spirit with which we waged the 70-day battle.

By upholding the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members, we should solidify the party politically and ideologically and should continuously increase its leading role. At the same time, we should more firmly rally the broad strata of the people around the party by more successfully carrying out work with the people of all walks of life, including the main body of the masses, such as workers, peasants, and intellectuals. When we firmly organize and solidify the revolutionary forces in this way, our revolution will continuously and vigorously advance.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON FETES FOR KIM CHONG-IL

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "VRPR on Overseas Fetes for Kim Chong-il Birthday," published in the 2 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, beginning on page D 18:

Page D 13, last paragraph, from last line, should read as follows: "...six parliamentarians of the Indian National Congress-Indira, 120 professors and doctors from Nehru University and many other central and local universities and colleges, and members of the chuche study group of India." Continuing on to page D 20, first paragraph, first line: "Some 250 people were reportedly..." (adding dropped passage at bottom of page D 19)

BRIEFS

VARIOUS DELEGATIONS RETURN -- Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Nam Chae-hwan, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, which had attended the second congress of the Tanzanian Youth Organisation, the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its Deputy General Director Song Song-sun which had visited Syria, Algeria and Egypt and the Korean weightlifting team which had participated in the 13th international weightlifting tournament for "Blue Sword Cup" held in the GDR returned home on March 30. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 30 Mar 84 SK]

VISITING JAPANESE GROUPS LEAVE -- Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- The home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Cho Yong-pok, deputy director of a department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Pak Yong-kon, vice-president of Choson University, the home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim U-chong, section chief of a department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, and the 109th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi In-chae, director of the Korean Gramophone Record Company, left Wonsan on April 1 by the ship "Samjiyon" after visiting the socialist homeland. They were farewelled at the wharf by personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 2 Apr 84 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES 'CONSTRUCTIVE' ROLE FOR PRC

SK040827 Seoul YONHAP in English 0824 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Wednesday called on China to play a constructive role in helping to reduce tension and bring about peace on the Korean peninsula.

Yi said that it is a step forward in nonpolitical exchanges that China revealed a forward looking attitude, when it allowed some 1.7 million ethnic Korean-Chinese to visit their separated family members either in Japan or South Korea. However, Beijing basically supports the North Korean-proposed three-way talks in dealing with the Korean question, he added.

The talks would involve the two Koreas and Washington.

Renewing its standing call for direct talks between the South and North, South Korea rejected the proposal for a tripartite meeting as a plot to deal exclusively with the United States.

In a meeting late last month with Nakasone, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said Beijing would allow Korean-Chinese to meet with their relatives in the South. The South has no diplomatic relations with Beijing which intervened in the 1950-1953 Korean war, fighting on the side of North Korea. Following Nakasone's Beijing visit, a ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official came to Seoul to brief South Korean leaders on Nakasone's trip to China.

Appearing before the National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee for a briefing on Nakasone's Beijing visit, Yi said China ought to play a "more constructive role, refraining itself from blindly siding with North Korea after gaining a true picture of the Korean question if Beijing truly wants stability and peace on the Korean peninsula."

Yi pointed out that North Korea's scheme to achieve the unification on its own terms is "the fundamental cause" of tension on the peninsula.

Yi predicted U.S. President Ronald Reagan would raise the Korean question during his visit to China late this month. "To prepare for the possible discussion of the Korean question, the government will maintain close consultation with Washington, so that our unequivocal position will be conveyed clearly to the Chinese side," Yi said.

He said that recent moves among the United States, Japan and other countries friendly to South Korea to step up exchanges with North Korea are "not desirable" at this time when there is no progress whatsoever in the basic relations involving the Soviet Union, China and other communist bloc countries vis-a-vis South Korea.

Touching on the future of inter-Korean talks, Yi said that "we will continue to press the North Korean side to take a step convincing to us" concerning its terrorist attack in Rangoon, Burma last October that killed 17 prominent South Koreans in a bomb blast apparently meant to kill South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, then on a state visit. "And we will press North Korea to show sincerity in dealing with inter-Korean dialogue," he said.

Referring to North Korea's recent bid for forming a single Korean Olympic team, he said South Korea first proposed fielding a unified Korean team in 1981.

Yi dismissed North Korea's latest sports offer as "part of its peace offensive to cover up its provocations against the South as evidenced by the Rangoon incident and to whip up a pacifist image for international consumption."

"By capitalizing on the sports affairs, North Korea apparently intends to sidestep the Burma case in dealing with the Korean question in three-way talks or other forum," Yi said.

"It is fortunate that North Korea, a belatedly though, responded to our bid for forming a unified Korean Olympic team, and we have decided to deal with the matter true to the spirit of sports, separate from all pending issues," Yi said.

ASIAN SOCCER LEADER ON ARRANGING ROK-PRC TALKS

SK040107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- General Secretary of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) Peter Velappan said Tuesday he is willing to arrange informal talks between Seoul and Beijing at the forthcoming AFC general meeting to help South Korea make direct soccer exchanges with China which has no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

Velappan made the remarks during a news conference held at the Korean Amateur Football Association here.

The 1984 AFC general meeting to be held in the Chinese southern provincial city of Guangzhou April 8-10 will provide a turning point for the development of Asian soccer, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HITS NORTH STATEMENT ON RANGOON

SK040756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Wednesday condemned North Korea for trying to impute the Rangoon bombing incident to South Korea and called upon the communist regime to take measures understandable to the world concerning the incident.

Commenting on North Korea Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam's statement on the incident, South Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman Chong Ki-ok said North Korea's denial of responsibility for the terrorist atrocity was "a shameless action."

In an interview with NHK-TV of Japan, Kim claimed the Rangoon bombing was a self-perpetrated drama of the South Korean Government. NHK-TV broadcast the interview Tuesday evening.

About a month after the Oct. 9 bombing incident, the Burmese investigation authority announced that the bombing, apparently aimed at visiting South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, was perpetrated by three North Korean commandos. The Burmese Government severed its diplomatic ties with North Korea over the attack. Seventeen South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, and four Burmese were killed in the incident.

FURTHER ON KIDNAPPING CASE INVOLVING NORTH

Foreign Ministry Cited

SK031333 Seoul YONHAP in English 1249 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Tuesday directed its consulate-general in Hong Kong to negotiate with the British colony for assistance in the repatriation of a Seoul couple, kidnapped to North Korea six years ago.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said the consulate-general was told to disclose the facts of an investigation concerning actress Choi Un-hui, 58, and her one-time husband and film director Sin Sang-ok to the Hong Kong Government and to express willingness to provide evidence on the kidnap case.

The government ordered the mission to ask the Hong Kong Government to help "restore the couple to their former state" and to take appropriate measures to prevent a recurrence of similar events perpetrated by North Korean agents, the spokesman said.

South Korea's National Security Planning Agency, formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, announced Monday that Choi and Sin, listed as missing in the British Crown Colony since 1978, were confirmed to have been spirited away to North Korea and have since been forced to cooperate in Pyongyang's propaganda efforts.

Han Wu-suk, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, called in the British ambassador to Korea, explained the case to him and asked for British cooperation in the pair's repatriation to South Korea, the spokesman said. The Korean Government also will request through the Korean National Red Cross for intervention on the part of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Red Cross (IRC) for the couple's freedom.

The spokesman said it will ask the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (PEN) and international film and artistic organizations to help for their release. He said a South Korean delegation, now in Geneva, Switzerland, to attend a general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), was also advised to expose and denounce Pyongyang's role in the abduction case.

Appeal to ICRC

SK040903 Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP) -- The Korea National Red Cross sent messages to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the League of Red Cross Societies (IRCS) Wednesday, calling for their help in the early repatriation of a South Korean movie star and a film director who were kidnapped to North Korea six years ago.

In separate messages to ICRC President Alexandre Hay and IRCS President Enrique de la Mata, Korean Red Cross President Yu Chang-sun also requested that they would help prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

U.S. DENIAL ON TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL NOTED

SK030605 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 2 (YONHAP) -- The U.S. State Department strongly denied a North Korean assertion that the tripartite talks for the reunification of the Korean peninsula was originally proposed by the U.S. Government through China.

William Lenderking, spokesman for the department's East Asian and Pacific Affairs Bureau, said Monday that the U.S. Government has not talked with North Korea, nor have we sought to take any initiative with North Korea directly or indirectly."

He made the remarks while commenting on a wire dispatch from Tokyo in which Kim Yong-nam, foreign minister of North Korea, reportedly asserted that the U.S. Government had originally proposed the tripartite talks on Korea through Beijing last September.

"We have on various occasions stated to interested governments our views regarding the situation in Korea, and our support for measures to reduce tensions there, including our readiness to participate in appropriately structured talks," he said. "Efforts to reduce tensions should be pursued despite our deep skepticism of North Korean motives in light of the Rangoon attack," he said.

The United States has discussed possible talks between South and North Korea, talks between South and North Korea together with the United States, and talks which would involve China as well, he added.

"As we have noted before, we share the ROK's preference for direct bilateral negotiations between South Korea and North Korea or quadripartite talks," he said. He added that the U.S. Government believes that further speculation on negotiating forums would be highly premature.

CHON URGES SUPERIORITY IN STRENGTH OVER NORTH

SK040743 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Chinhae, Korea, April 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday said: "The best way to smash a possible North Korean southward invasion is to secure firm superiority in strength over the enemy by building national power and security potential." Addressing the 38th commencement ceremony of the Korean Naval Academy here, the chief executive said, "The possibility is high for North Korea to perpetrate one last desperate military provocation against South Korea in the years ahead."

He said the Navy's defense posture should be watertightened to maintain a credible war deterrent capacity on the Korean peninsula. Touching on Pyongyang's continued maneuvers to unify the divided nation by force, Chon warned that if the communist regime attempts to use arms to communize the whole country, it would pay the high price of self-destruction.

The navy has promoted its defense capabilities by modernizing and building various combat ships and military equipment, he added. Pointing out that the waters surrounding the Korean peninsula are strategic in the Western Pacific Ocean, he said the nation's territorial waters as well as its exclusive economic zones are vital to national security in the economic and military fields.

He also called attention to possible North Korean infiltration attempts by sea, saying that the Navy should reinforce its fighting capabilities and promote the modernization of military equipment in a bid to ensure complete victory in any North Korean attack.

NEED FOR ANTIPROTECTIONIST MEASURES STRESSED

SK310322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP) -- A South Korean Government-financed think tank Saturday said that South Korea should work out multilateral measures to cope with possible rising U.S. protectionism resulting from the U.S. presidential election this year.

The Korean Development Institute (KDI) forecast in a research report on effects of the U.S. presidential election on the Korean economy that pressures are expected to mount in the U.S. Congress and among industries for new restrictive steps to protect domestic businesses. During the election year, the United States will likely press South Korea to open its import market more widely to U.S. goods, the report said.

A growing number of antidumping cases against South Korea are expected to be filed with the U.S. Commerce Department and the International Trade Commission in bids to diversify new trade restrictions on foreign exporters, the report said.

Even if South Korean goods are included in the list of the generalized system of preferences (GSP) benefits this year, the benefits would be smaller than before, the report said.

South Korea should consider its trade policy in directing the Korean economy and discourage the volume-oriented export policy in trade with the United States, the nation's largest trade partner, the report added.

FOREIGN OFFERS ON BARTER EXCHANGES REPORTED

SK310241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP) -- A growing number of foreign countries have proposed to exchange their farm and mining products for Korean-made industrial goods on a barter basis. The Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Saturday that 11 countries have offered to barter with South Korea in 15 instances so far this year. The countries included Argentina, Ecuador, Costa Rica, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. In 1983, South Korea bartered in 32 instances with 25 countries.

Of the countries, Argentina has expressed its hope to import Korean tin-plated steel sheet metal in exchange for Argentine beef, while Ecuador wants to exchange tuna fish for Korean-made tires, KOTRA officials said. Barter trade with Argentina will help expedite the diversification of beef import sources and help Korean exporters make inroads into the Argentine tin-plated steel sheet metal market, which Japanese have dominated, they said.

KOTRA also is negotiating with Ecuador to exchange Ecuadoran tuna for Korean-made tires. So far, Ecuador has blocked Korean tire exports to its market. Compensation trade sending Korean canned tuna to Sri Lanka for black pepper also is under negotiation, the officials said.

The nations interested in bartering with South Korea want to import textile products, footwear and electronic products, they said.

RESHUFFLE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, DIPLOMATS

New Ministers, Administrators

SK280128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 28 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has appointed Kim Se-chin, consul general in New York, as vice commerce and industry minister effective Wednesday.

Kim succeeds Kim Ki-hwan who was appointed as the administrator of the Economic Planning Board's Overseas Cooperation Council (OCC). Kim's predecessor at the OCC, Kang Sin-chae, resigned.

In a reshuffle affecting four ranking government officials, Yu Hung-su, governor of South Chungchong Province, was named as the second senior presidential secretary for political affairs. Yu replaces An Ung-mo who took over Yu's post.

New Vice Commerce and Industry Minister Kim, 51, served as director of the Research Center for Peaceful Unification in 1975 and director general of the Research Department of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security before becoming the New York consul general. New OCC administrator Kim, 51, was director of the Korea Development Institute before serving as vice commerce and industry minister. Yu, the new presidential senior secretary, 47, at one time served as director of the national police headquarters. An, 54, the new South Chungchong Province governor, was a career police officer, who once served as director of the national police.

New Ambassadors Named

SK030329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Tuesday appointed Ku Chung-hae, a former Korean ambassador to Venezuela, as ambassador to Mexico, replacing Sin Tong-won who was transferred to head the embassy in India. In a sweeping reshuffle affecting nine senior diplomats, Choe Sang-sop, a former ambassador to Libya, was named ambassador to Indonesia, and Kim Chang-hun, consul general in Montreal, Canada, was promoted to ambassador to the Philippines.

The government also appointed An Sae-hun, the Foreign Ministry's inspector general, as consul general in Seattle, Washington, and Yi Won-ho, a former consul general in Islamabad, Pakistan, as Ambassador to Oman. In the personnel change, Choe Pong-num, a research commissioner at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFA (IFANS), was made Ambassador to Cote d'Ivoire (the Ivory Coast), Chu Tong-un, director general of the Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, was transferred to Toronto as consul general and Ho Se-ung, councilor of the Korean Embassy in the United States, was promoted to head the embassy in Upper Volta.

Outgoing Ambassador to Cote d'Ivoire Kwon Tong-man will assume the post of director general of the Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry. Outgoing Ambassador to Upper Volta Wu Mun-ki will assume the post of the ministry's inspector general.

The outgoing diplomats -- Kim Chung-tae, formerly stationed in India, Yi Nam-ki in the Philippines, Yi Mun-su in Seattle, Yi Kyong-hun in Oman and Yi Sang-hun in Toronto -- were reassigned to the Foreign Ministry Headquarters in Seoul.

474 EXPELLED STUDENTS READMITTED TO SCHOOLS

SK040156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] A total of 474 collegians expelled for their roles in campus disturbances have been readmitted to their schools for the current spring semester, the Education Ministry announced yesterday.

Of the 1,373 students who were expelled from 63 colleges and universities across the country since 1980, 857 had expressed intentions to return to the campus and 636 of them tendered applications for readmission.

Through the screenings conducted by the respective schools, 612 students were allowed to return to the school and 474 of them enrolled for this semester, the ministry said.

Those who did not enroll this semester are to return to school in the coming semester, the ministry said, adding that those who did not yet express their intentions to reenter school may come back to the campus by taking the necessary steps by the fall semester, next year.

The 474 students comprise 285 from institutions in Seoul and the remaining 189 from schools in provincial cities.

Twenty-four of the 636 students who submitted applications have been held back from reentering the schools, as they were judged by the administration of each school as "inadequate for readmission" or because their repentance was judged "insincere," the ministry said.

Among the 474 readmitted students are 70 at Seoul National University, 51 at Korea University, 39 at Chonnam National University, 25 at Kyongbuk National University, 24 at Sungkyunkwan University, 22 at Ewha Women's University, and 20 at Yonsei University.

Others include 19 students at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, 15 at Hanshin College, 13 at Kangwon National University and 11 students each at Sogang, Hanyang, Pusan National, Chosun and Keymyong Christian Universities.

Among the 63 institutions, 11 schools readmitted no students, although they had expelled students.

The 11 are Kukmin and Sukmyong Women's Universities, Seoul Municipal College of Industry, Christ Theological College, Seoul Women's College, Pusan Women's College, Korea Aviation College, Kwandong College, and Songsim (Sacred Heart) Women's College.

SPK WARNS THAILAND AGAINST 'CRUDE' CHARGES

BK031300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1205 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 3 -- Bangkok is very glib in crying wolf. But its trick, played so often, has become frayed, and the false alarm it is raising these days about the situation on Kampuchea's western border has further discredited it in the eyes of knowledgeable public.

So what is the real situation? The real situation is that Pol Potist remnants and other Khmer reactionaries have intensified their sabotage activities against Kampuchea since the beginning of this year. From bases set up in Thailand with the consent of Bangkok, these Chinese-backed elements have repeatedly crossed the border and their hit-and-run attacks have caused considerable losses to the population. Kampuchean revolutionary forces, determined to curb this infiltration, have taken resolute actions. With the assistance of Vietnamese army volunteers and local populations, they have inflicted heavy blows on the enemy on Kampuchean soil wiping out more than 800 enemy troops from March 2-29. About 270 casualties were inflicted on Hill 547 near the Preah Vihear temple during the four days ended March 29.

The real situation is that those intrusions by Khmer reactionaries were coupled with frequent violations of Kampuchea's territorial sovereignty by Thailand. Within a week from March 15-22, there were 32 overflights by Thai aircraft, 80 incursions by Thai warships and 52 shellings by Thai artillery. On March 25, many big gun fire attacks were launched from Thailand on areas east and west of the Preah Vihear temple. More serious still, many of the incursions by Khmer reactionaries were made under air and artillery cover provided by Thai Armed Forces. So, again, Bangkok has charged Vietnam with "violating" Thailand's territory. That came as no surprise to people familiar with the situation. Bangkok was faced with the immediate necessity to cover up its commitment to the Sino-U.S. plot to reimpose Pol Pot and his associates on Kampuchea and its direct flagrant involvement in hostile actions against Kampuchea's territory.

But the charge was too crude to hold water. The armed forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam, mindful of the sincere commitment of their governments to respect Thailand's independence and territorial sovereignty, have acted with great restraint. They have confined all punitive operations to within Kampuchea's territory although in their right of hot pursuit they might have done more than just that. What, indeed, would have happened if the revolutionary forces, resorting to this universally accepted practice, have tracked the enemy to their very inner sanctuary? One thing was certain: The last of the Khmer reactionaries would have been wiped out and all the troubles would have ceased long ago.

So let Bangkok think twice before slinging mud at its neighbours. Instead of blaming other people, it should search itself. And instead of taking hasty, reckless actions, it should realize that self-restraint must not be taken as a sign of weakness. Everything, even patience, has its limit.

BATTAMBANG YOUTHS DEPART FOR MILITARY TRAINING

BK030056 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 0430 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] In the 1st quarter of 1984, 28 youths from various localities in Battambang provincial seat volunteered to join the army because they understand clearly their role in the cause of national defense and construction.

On the occasion of seeing off the new combatants to the military training school, Comrade (Pen Hong Ha), chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of the provincial seat, told them to pay attention to military study so that they can improve their knowledge of politics and national literature. He also advised them to be modest and deserve to belong to the army of the people. He added that they must have rancor toward and firmly fight the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bandits.

A representative of the new combatants was determined to sacrifice everything for the survival of the nation. He told the attendees that he and his colleagues were determined to preserve and strengthen national and international solidarity, in particular that with the Vietnamese friends, which is the determining factor of the Kampuchean revolution's victory.

KAMPUCHEA URGES CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL TASKS

BK021345 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Apr 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Effectively Carrying Out the National Patriotic Contributions Is To Show One's Participation in the Defense and Construction of Our Fatherland" -- no date given]

[Text] The day of 7 January 1979 marked the birth in a great surge of revolutionary vitality of the PRK which won brilliant victories over the genocidal Democratic Kampuchean clique. It was the birth of a brand-new state in the millenary history of Kampuchea, a state of the working class of the people, from the people, and for the people, free from exploitation and resolutely opposed to exploitation of all kinds. Based on such revolutionary characteristics, immediately after the liberation of our country, our party and state clearly analyzed the serious destruction, caused by the devastating U.S. war and the Maoist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- which turned our entire national society upside down -- and adopted successive political lines to encourage the people to participate in the production drive aimed, first of all, at stabilizing the living conditions of the people throughout the country. Among these lines are the clear-sighted policy on the establishment of production solidarity groups, the principles on the redistribution of products, and the decision calling on the peasantry to make contributions to the national budget.

Thanks to these correct and clear-sighted policies, over the past 5 years, our agricultural production has been rapidly restored, thus immensely contributing to the stabilization of the livelihood of our people throughout the country. Our production solidarity groups have grown up rapidly, particularly in terms of quality. These solidarity groups have become a school for studying our peasants' political, ideological, technical, and scientific standards, successfully stimulating our people's revolutionary awareness and contributing to enhancing our peasantry's intellectual standard, thus making our people worthy of being masters of the country and their own destiny and becoming citizens of an independent and socialist country.

The victories we scored during the past 5 years were attributable to the great sacrifices made by our entire nation. These victories have accelerated our revolution into a new stage which calls for new forms of thought and solution suitable to the peculiarities of our fatherland as described by our fourth party congress, that is, to build the nation while defending it and while permanently remaining combat ready by correctly combining the tasks of national defense, comprehensive production efforts, and economic management.

Our state belongs to the whole working people. It is not the property of any single royal family or any single faction or groups. For this reason, we must consciously grasp our role of collective mastership and the great honor conferred on us to carve out and beautify our nation with our own hands, while remaining conscious of the duty of all to participate in the task.

Our country has a weak industry and our agricultural yield remains one of the lowest in the world. At the same time, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique almost completely tore down the country's work force and, at present, is colluding with the anti-national and unpopular Sihanouk-Son Sann reactionary Khmer groups in continuing the massacre and making all attempts to undermine the national reconstruction efforts at Beijing's orders with the support of the reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles.

Under such circumstances, the new revolutionary stage requires that we have strong, adequate armed forces capable of fighting and grasping new, modern war tactics. Our state must also have the fighting spirit and must be able to develop its economic potentials in order to ensure the tasks of defending and building the country as stipulated by our fourth party congress.

All of this constitutes heavy and necessary tasks that all party members, cadres, and all people must grasp, thus understanding the demands of the nation and responding positively to the call by making noble sacrifices, heightening the sense of patriotism and, first of all, self-reliance.

Among these tasks, there is a new one that our party has just adopted and that calls for the participation of all peasants, namely the patriotic contributions as defined in Decision 100-D dated 19 October 1983.

Sincerely and enthusiastically participating in paying these patriotic contributions is extremely significant and beneficial, first of all, to the peasants who have made the contributions themselves, for 90 percent of the patriotic contributions is destined for the localities to help stabilize the budget, lessening the central organization's expenses, and preventing the currency from flooding the free market, thus contributing to the stabilization of prices in the market and preserving the value of our riel currency. In other words, they help to preserve the stability of the livelihood of all of us.

Beside the collective significance of the patriotic contributions in serving the cause of national defense and reconstruction, it is clearly seen that the party and state have pondered on the concrete conditions of production, namely, these contributions are imposed only on ricefields and land under cultivation. They are not imposed on residential land, land under the cultivation of personal orchards and vegetables, land for production which suffered natural disasters or was devastated to the point of unproductivity. Moreover, these contributions are either partially reduced or entirely lifted for the old disabled, sick, impoverished, or hungry family members. They are also partly reduced for families of combatants and security forces, be they dead, disabled, or active.

This shows the revolutionary characteristics of being born from the people and working for the people displayed by our beautiful and pure revolutionary state. And this has caused pleasure and gratitude to our entire peasantry.

It is true that this is the first step in the experimentation of our economic management work. Therefore, naturally, we cannot avoid experiencing shortcomings, particularly when, in connection with these patriotic contributions, it is admitted that we have not come up with a detailed list of the categories of land in each region.

Step by step, we are determined to learn and improve or simultaneously complement our shortcomings so that we can ensure the promotion of production, the livelihood of the people, and the fairness in the payment of these contributions.

At the same time, our party and state have, in the decision taken on conditions about the imposition of patriotic contributions, authorized any citizen who witnesses wrongdoings in these contributions to lodge complaints to the commune or ward people's revolutionary committee or other competent organizations at higher levels. It has also been decided that those organizations which have accepted complaints must solve them within 1 month.

In summary, we have reached a stage in which the tasks of national administration and leadership must primarily depend on our own strength. Therefore, each of us must resolutely be aware of these tasks, be highly responsible, have clear-cut patriotic sense, sincerely participate in the patriotic contributions aimed at firmly preserving the revolutionary gains, and take part in transforming our land of Angkor into a prosperous country which advances rapidly toward socialism.

SON SANN ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF COORDINATOR

BK040253 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] The two non-communist factions in the tripartite anti-Vietnamese coalition government of Kampuchea have reached an agreement to strengthen their military cooperation by "formalizing" the regular meetings of their military top brass, Khmer resistance leader Son Sann said yesterday.

The leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), however, said that the military coordination fell short of a joint military command, which he said would contradict the Kuala Lumpur agreement to form the tripartite coalition government.

He told the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand that on March 22 he told Prince Sihanouk, head of the FUNCINPEC movement, that Gen Sak Sutsakhan, chief-of-staff of the KPNLF forces, would serve as coordinator from his side. The prince has not yet named a coordinator from the Army of the Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS), the military arm of FUNCINPEC, he said. Son Sann said during the meeting the prince proposed the military coordination. He did not elaborate but it is understood that the prince proposed a joint military command to direct the military activities of the two non-communist armed forces.

Sihanouk told reporters on March 20 during his visit to a Khmer Rouge stronghold, known as Phum Thmei, that he had told Son Sann that a joint military staff should be formed to guide the two armed forces. He also said he was willing to accept Son Sann's military officer as "commander-in-chief" of the two forces. The KPNLF leader also said that military officers of the two factions would still have to work out details of military coordination.

The March 22 agreement is viewed by observers as a step towards formalizing the monthly meetings between top military officers of the two forces, which started some time last year. Son Sann did not explain why a two-party joint military command would run counter to the Kuala Lumpur agreement, but said that the three parties in the coalition have a coordinating committee on defence.

Son Sann said he and the prince wished to strengthen military cooperation between the two forces, which is already "effective" although it is not much publicized.

Asked about military cooperation with the Khmer Rouge, the other and largest faction in the coalition, Son Sann said he was waiting for the Khmer Rouge to show interest in strengthening it.

He also said that the Khmer Rouge did not ask for any assistance during the recent attack by Vietnamese troops at Samraong Keat, a Khmer Rouge stronghold. "The Khmer Rouge resisted the Vietnamese attack effectively," he added.

Son Sann will soon leave for France, Britain, Switzerland and West Germany to ask for support for his plan to reconstruct the economies of Kampuchea and Vietnam as soon as Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea. "Within five years we can reconstruct the economy of Kampuchea," he said, "but if Kampuchea is the only country which is self-sufficient, and the Vietnamese are starving, there will be no peace." He described Samraong Keat as an "important base" of the Khmer Rouge. Son Sann has recently returned from a trip to several Southeast Asian countries to drum up support for the coalition government of which he is the prime minister.

VODK SCORES SRV INCURSION INTO THAILAND

BK030609 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Aggressors' Desperate Attempt"]

[Text] On 25 March, the Vietnamese aggressors sent 1,000 aggressor troops, supported by many artillery pieces and tanks, to intrude deep into Thailand's border region in Sisaket Province. The Vietnamese aggressor troops attacked and engaged in tense battle with the Thai border defense forces. They dug trenches and stayed on Thai soil for several days. Only after being repulsed by the Thai Armed Forces and receiving heavy losses did these Vietnamese aggressor soldiers flee back to Kampuchea, leaving 22 bodies on Thai soil. A total of 41 more Vietnamese soldiers were captured by the Thai Armed Forces.

This use of brute force against Thailand was a desperate maneuver by the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors. This is because they are inextricably bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield. In the current dry season, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and the Kampuchean people have launched heavy attacks on the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army has launched fierce attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors in all areas. They have attacked the vital strategic bases of the Vietnamese aggressors in the eastern and western banks of the Tonle Sap Lake. These are the Vietnamese aggressors' supply bases and command headquarters on the western battlefield in Kampuchea. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army has launched repeated attacks -- twice in each area -- against the Vietnamese-controlled zone in Kompong, Seim Reap, Pursat, Battambang, Moung, Mongkolborei, Sisophon, and various other towns. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army also attacked various other areas and smashed many Vietnamese soldiers. Due to these heavy attacks launched by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army, the Vietnamese aggressors have become desperate and bogged down over the past 6 months. The Vietnamese aggressors are in their death throes and are doing a headlong dive each day. Due to this plight on the Kampuchean battlefield, the Vietnamese aggressors have desperately mobilized routed soldiers from various areas and sent them to show their force and intrude deep into Thai territory at the end of this dry season. Why have the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors made this desperate attempt? What are their aims and schemes in doing this?

1. It is in order to cover up their defeats on the Kampuchean battlefield where they have been bogged down since the beginning of the current dry season.

2. The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have desperately carried out this activity in order to deceive others that in the current 6th dry season they still have enough strength to launch attacks, carry on their war of aggression, and occupy Kampuchea. They have launched this offensive as part of their deceitful political and diplomatic maneuvers aimed at redressing their difficulties and serious impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield.

3. The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have done this in an attempt to sow discord among the ASEAN countries and cow Thailand and ASEAN into submitting to their brute force, orders, and conditions by accepting their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

The question is whether the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors will be able to realize these criminal and dirty goals and schemes. Even the less capable analysts can see that these Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors' desperate maneuvers have failed and will meet with bitter and total failure. This is because:

1. On the Kampuchean battlefield, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have suffered and are suffering more serious defeats with each passing day. The Vietnamese aggressors' defeat is becoming more and more apparent. Their doom is drawing near.

2. To defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, Thailand has the right to oppose and retaliate against the Vietnamese aggressors, who have intruded into Thai territory.

3. The Vietnamese aggressors' criminal acts against Thailand have brought more vigorous condemnation from the other ASEAN countries and the whole world.

For this reason, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors' last-ditch attempt in intruding into and violating Thai territory at the end of the current dry season will certainly meet most shameful defeat.

Countries in this region as well as other peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world have become more aware of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors' cruel, barbarous, bellicose, aggressive, and expansionist nature. These countries realize that although the Vietnamese aggressors are in such a difficult situation and face all kinds of difficulties on the Kampuchean battlefield, at home, and in the international arena, they still dared to use brute force against a neighboring country. If they succeed in swallowing Kampuchea and realizing their Indochinese Federation strategy, how arrogant and truculent will the Vietnamese aggressors, fully backed by the Soviet Union, become?

Experience gained through the sacrifice of flesh and blood during the past more than 5 years clearly shows that the only way to deal with the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors is to fight and strangle them. Only by doing so will they be compelled to respect international law and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their neighbors.

Based on this experience, the Kampuchean people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK pledge to unite, vigorously continue their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and end this 6th dry season with total victory in order to create more favorable conditions for the struggle to drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea and for realizing our final goal: the total liberation of Kampuchea.

The peoples and countries in this region and throughout the world which have had bitter experiences with and have become more aware of the Vietnamese aggressors' criminal and abject face will certainly continue to take all kinds of measures to firmly pressure the Vietnamese aggressors. They will certainly give more vigorous support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the world community's demand. Only by doing so can long-lasting peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia be ensured.

PREM ASSURES PEOPLE OF TROOPS' READINESS

BK030641 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon interviewed by unidentified reporters at Government House on 3 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Prem] Regarding the border situation, I would like to convey through you to the fraternal people that they can be confident in our troops' preparedness and our logistics. Our troops have performed to the best of their ability and have been very successful. The people near the border have been given good protection. All can rest assured of our readiness, and there is no cause for any anxiety. We have done our best, including contacting our ASEAN allies. The Foreign and Defense Ministries have performed their respective duties so as to quickly restore the situation to normal.

[Reporter] Have we asked for assistance from any country?

[Prem] We have not asked for any assistance. We merely asked fellow ASEAN countries to help speak up about what is right regarding the Vietnamese incursion into our territory.

SRV TROOPS ATTEMPT TO RECOVER DISABLED TANKS

BK040815 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Apr 84 pp 1, 32

[Text] Sisaket -- Vietnamese troops battled yesterday and today to recover two of their disabled tanks abandoned in earlier fighting inside Thailand, backed up by a heavy artillery barrage which landed near a refugee camp, seriously wounding 14 Kampucheans. The Khmer refugees were seriously wounded yesterday evening when a Vietnamese artillery shell landed near a refugee encampment as fighting continued over the wreckage of two Russian-made tanks which had been destroyed two kilometres inside Thailand.

Thai soldiers at the Sanphasit Prasong military camp in Ubon Ratchathani were put on a 24-hour maximum alert. The troops included the 21st Airborne Division in Ubon Ratchathani. The military source said that this readiness was for reinforcement purposes.

The artillery battles were centered on the wreckage of the two tanks with both Thai and Vietnamese troops trying to salvage them. About 40 artillery shells fired by Vietnamese gunners landed about three to four kilometres inside Thailand near the encampment at Phra Put Hill. The wounded refugees were among over 10,000 Khmer civilians who fled into Thailand 12 days ago following Vietnamese attacks on their base camp inside Kampuchea close to Khun Han District.

The Thai troops fired back in an attempt to warn the Vietnamese troops not to fire into Thai territory but the warning went unheeded. Artillery shells from Vietnamese troops were still landing sporadically on Thai soil late this morning. Artillery was also deployed in support of Thai troops engaged in a battle over the tanks.

A direct telephone link has been installed connecting Sanphasit Prasong military camp with Army headquarters in Bangkok. Four Thai troopers were wounded in yesterday's fighting amid reports of troop build-ups on both sides.

Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said that Vietnamese artillery had created a big problem for Thai forces in their efforts to drive out the Vietnamese intruders still entrenched in Thailand near Hill 642.

He said the intruders were in loftier positions than Thai troops and this had helped their gunners pinpoint targets for their artillery barrage. He also said that a number of Vietnamese spies were believed to be among refugees and added that officials were trying to screen them out.

The Army secretary said that Royal Thai Air Force jet fighters continued to carry air strikes against Vietnamese troops still holding parts of the Phra Palai pass on Thai soil. Field military sources said that Hanoi had rushed one regiment of reinforcements to the border opposite Phra Palai pass and that some of the troops had crossed the border into Thailand.

ATHIT SENDS MORE TROOPS TO BLOCK INTRUSIONS

BK040109 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kasmlang-ek said yesterday that he had ordered a beef-up of Thai troops, deployed to plug all border passes in Khun Han District, to ward off further penetration into Thailand by Vietnamese troops. The Army chief also instructed a team of senior army officials, led by Army Deputy Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, to rush to the border areas to closely direct the operations of Thai troops. Gen Athit said that the reinforcement of the Thai troops was necessary because of difficulties in sending logistic supply into the sensitive areas in the vicinity of Phra Palai mountain pass which is rugged, heavily-wooded and hot. Mobile surgery units were also sent from Phra Mongkutklao Hospital to the border together with medical staff from Buriram Province to give medical treatment to wounded soldiers, according to Gen Athit.

The supreme commander, concurrently Army commander-in-chief, said Thai troops were operating on Thai soil and the ongoing fighting was inside Thailand. "The border demarcation is quite clear and it was the Vietnamese who have crossed the border, threatening our national security and encroaching upon our integral territory," he declared. Gen Athit said he sent Lt Gen Chawalit to the border so that any reinforcement of the Thai troops or an increase in the military operations could be promptly carried out in case of an escalation of the fighting. He confirmed an earlier report that five Thai soldiers were wounded in a clash with Vietnamese intruders in a border area east of Phra Palai border pass Monday evening. He said two more troops, a sergeant and a military officer, were also wounded in a landmine explosion Monday.

PREM RECEIVES SRI LANKAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK011022 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] At 1430 today Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed called on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House. He was accompanied by M.R. Sitthisawat Kridakon, assistant permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry. The Sri Lankan foreign minister, who is on a 2-day visit to Thailand, was warmly welcomed by the prime minister. The two exchanged views on cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and energy. The Sri Lankan foreign minister called for Thailand's cooperation in the forthcoming regional conference on new sources of energy planned by ESCAP in Thailand for 4-10 September. The prime minister reaffirmed Thailand's support for the holding of the conference. The prime minister and the guest also exchanged views on the general situation in Indochina and ASEAN.

VO DONG GIANG, OTHERS CITED ON PRC, KAMPUCHEA

PM031158 Paris LE FIGARO In French 31 Mar-1 Apr 84 p 3

[Francois Nivolon dispatch: "Kampuchea: Hanoi Gambles on Moderation"]

[Text] Hanoi -- Vietnam's stance on the Kampuchean problem has softened slightly, though Hanoi paradoxically argues that "there is no Kampuchean problem." As Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach again repeated recently in the Vietnamese capital, the policy of "small steps" should in the long run -- but when? -- result in a solution acceptable to both Vietnam and the Phnom Penh Government on the one hand and ASEAN on the other.

Vietnam's difficulties in Kampuchea are not particularly of a military nature. One of the most serious is the fact that the Kampuchean Communist Party is virtually non-existent -- it has 1,000-1,500 members at the most. It will take many years to build. Furthermore, there is reason to wonder about the stance of a future Kampuchean Communist Party. It will take many years to build. Furthermore, there is reason to wonder about the stance of a future Kampuchean Communist Party. It will certainly be anti-Chinese. But will it not also tend to maintain more cordial relations with Moscow than with Hanoi? The historical antagonism, even hatred, between Khmers and Vietnamese could well result in stronger ties with the CPSU than with the Communist Party of Vietnam.

This same antagonism prevents the Vietnamese Army from remaining much longer in Kampuchea. Its present strength there totals at least 160,000 men.

Cold War With China

Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang told me, with regard to Kampuchea: "There were no major Vietnamese military operations in Kampuchea in 1982. There was one in April 1983, to attack and destroy the Khmer Rouge base at Phnom Chat. As for the future, and even this year, it will depend on the activities of the "Pol Pot-ites" and others. But, as Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has said, the right of pursuit will not be exercised in Thailand."

Vo Dong Giang identifies three phases in the Kampuchean issue: "First, in 1979 and 1980, the trend toward the blockading and isolation of Vietnam. Second, in 1981 and 1982, the phase of confrontation between ASEAN and us. Third, since the start of 1983, the start of a period of dialogue with ASEAN."

With regard to Sihanouk, Vo Dong Giang replied briefly: "If he leaves the coalition and dissociates himself totally and definitively from the Khmer Rouge, it could facilitate a settlement in Kampuchea."

With regard to China, Vo Dong Giang said: "Its attitude is contradictory and incomprehensible. We do not rule out the possibility of a settlement with Beijing, but we do not really believe in it yet.... Our two countries are in a period of cold war. But I would point out that China and the USSR have been in a cold war phase for two decades, and it has served no purpose."

Returning to the Kampuchean issue, Vo Dong Giang said: "The Chinese have tried to play the Kampuchea card to achieve a rapprochement with the USSR at our expense. But the Soviets have given formal assurances that they entirely refuse in their talks with the Chinese to broach the issue of third countries -- Kampuchea or Afghanistan."

In conclusion Vo Dong Giang said: "The new formulation of the first of the five points put forward by China in March 1983 is more moderate. The initial text demanded as a precondition for the resumption of Sino-Vietnamese talks -- suspended for the past 4 years -- a total withdrawal of our forces from Kampuchea. Now the Chinese are asking us for a declaration and timetable for our withdrawal. That is rather different. But it is clear to us that China must abandon the Kampuchea card in order to normalize its relations with Vietnam."

I also spoke with Pham Binh, director of the "Institute of International Relations", who served several years at Vietnam's embassy in Beijing. He seems slightly more optimistic than Vo Dong Giang. "China", he told me, "is pursuing a hostile policy, but I believe that there is a slight new indication. Previously, the Chinese talked about a 'second lesson.' They opened only one door -- that of struggle with us. Now they have opened a second -- that of peace through negotiations. One interesting point is that of the cease fire during the 'Tet' festival. We proposed a border truce from 30 January through 9 February, which the Chinese rejected at first. But for the first time in 4 years not a single shot was fired throughout the duration of the Tet festival. Following the publication of the 'five points' a year ago we indicated that if our troops' withdrawal was no longer a precondition, we were willing to discuss all the issues raised on both sides. We have not yet received a reply."

In conclusion, Pham Binh told me that one of the issues that Vietnam would raise would be the "massive Chinese Army presence on the northern border and the considerable support given by Beijing to Pol Pot's forces."

PRC SHELLINGS CALLED 'UNPARDONABLE NEW CRIMES'

OWO31443 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "The Beijing Rulers Must Put an Immediate End to Their Criminal Acts at the Sino-Vietnamese Border"]

[Text] On 2 April 1984, from 0930 [0230 GMT] until dark, the Chinese rulers had their troops fire more than 4,000 shells of various heavy guns, including H-12 rockets, deep into Vietnamese territory, near some 10 areas of the border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and Lai Chau. Some 1,300 to 1,500 shells were fired into an area southeast of Bac Quang, and into Thanh Thuy and Vi Xuyen. Chinese troops' shells once again destroyed houses, villages and rice fields, and caused heavy losses to our compatriots in terms of human lives and property.

The enemy thus committed serious and unpardonable new crimes. In a spirit of high vigilance and combat-readiness, our Armed Forces and people in these localities promptly counterattacked, hitting a number of Chinese artillery emplacements and military targets, and duly punishing the aggressors.

How will the Chinese rulers explain this brazen aggressive and provocative act by their troops? Even if they twist their brains, they will be unable to find a reasonable argument to cover up their crime. This was not the first time the Chinese aggressor troops have carried out concentrated shelling and provocations, and have caused tension at the Vietnamese border. Over the past 5 years alone, since the Chinese troops' invasion of Vietnam in 1979 and after their forced withdrawal, they have carried out nearly 7,500 armed provocations along the land border. During 1980 and 1981, they launched many attacks at the regimental level with the support of tanks, occupying many high points in Xin Man and Vi Xuyen districts, Ha Tuyen and Height 400 in Cao Loc district, Lang Son. During February and March 1984, the Chinese troops constantly conducted armed provocations and artillery shellings or had scouts and rangers infiltrate the Vietnamese border provinces. Now, they have recklessly launched concentrated attacks, repeating their serious criminal acts.

Public opinion has not been surprised by the reactionary Chinese rulers' words and stubborn acts against Vietnam. It has been noted that each time they fail in their aggressive scheme against Vietnam, the Chinese aggressors surely do something to wash their faces.

Over the past days, in the face of the demands for eliminating the Pol Pot clique, holding a dialogue, and refraining from confronting Vietnam, advanced by a number of ASEAN nations and many other countries in the world, and in the face of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's successful visits to Indonesia and Australia, the Chinese rulers have shown their fury, seeking by all means possible to vilify, speak ill of, slander, and smear Vietnam. The psychological warfare loudspeakers of Beijing and reactionary imperialists have broadcast the slander that Vietnamese aircraft have violated China's airspace and that the Vietnamese volunteer troops and Kampuchean combatants have carried out so-called encroachments on Thai territory and attacks on civilians.

The competent organs of Vietnam and the PRK have issued statements rejecting these allegations. It is necessary to point out that in recent months, the propaganda tools of Beijing and reactionary imperialists have also predicted the so-called dry season campaign in Kampuchea. They have constantly spread false news of Khmer Rouge guerrillas' attacks in Kampuchea's hinterland, in this province or in that city. Moreover, they have hurled threats and shouts against the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people who are determined to punish and wipe out the rebels who have disturbed Kampuchea's revival.

Time and facts have clearly demonstrated the reactionary and vile nature of the Beijing rulers. From the Chinese troops' fresh attacks and new crimes committed at the Sino-Vietnamese border, we can conclude that these were absurd and brazen retaliatory acts. These fresh provocations cannot prevent public opinion from demanding that the Beijing rulers put an immediate end to their criminal acts at the Sino-Vietnamese border or from protesting the Chinese reactionaries' stubborn, hostile policy toward Vietnam and the other Indochinese nations.

Our Armed Forces and people must constantly heighten their vigilance and stand combat-ready to smash all the criminal and aggressive acts of the Chinese aggressors.

HANOI VIEWS PRC RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA, JAPAN

OW031005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] At a reception in honor of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone on 23 March, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that Beijing would allow South Koreans to visit their relatives in China, who number about 1.7 million. Most Korean residents live in Jilin Province.

According to political observers, Zhao's statement was an indication of China's desire to expand bilateral relations with South Korea, and an anticipation of the boosting of the Beijing-Seoul sportive policy this year. China will send a team to participate in the Asian Basketball Championships, and will appoint its delegate to the Asian Olympic Council meeting in Seoul, whereas Seoul will attend the Asia Soccer League Conference in China.

Along with improving its relations with the South Korean puppet regime, a U.S. lackey, Zhao Ziyang, in his talks with the Australian Prime Minister in February 1984, said that China had no longer expected the unification of the Korean peninsula under a single administration. He suggested that China would probably recognize the existence of two Koreas in this peninsula.

The Japanese prime minister's recent visit to China has clearly proved the similarity between great-Han expansionism and Japanese imperialism. The Chinese premier stated clearly that Japanese militarism had no longer been regarded as an impediment to the establishment of relations with Japan, and that the Chinese Government would not regard Japan's defense policy as militaristic.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS ATTACK ON AMMUNITION DUMP

BK031541 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "Where Is the Ammunition Dump?"]

[Text] The reactionaries in the Thai Administration are helping Beijing slander Vietnam. They clamored that Vietnam has encroached upon Thailand's territory and attacked Thai civilians. They are playing the trick of thief shouting thief for they have allowed the Pol Pot remnants -- lackeys of Beijing -- to build sanctuaries on Thai soil and used them to undermine the Kampuchean people's revival. They therefore have taken part in this crime.

The Thai Armed Forces supreme commander, General Athit Kamlang-ek, revealed that on 31 March an A-37 plane of the Thai Air Force made two sorties, striking a Pol Pot ammunition dump after it had fallen into Vietnamese and Kampuchean hands.

First of all, this is a most vivid confession by the Thai authorities of their ganging up with the Pol Pot remnants, Beijing's instrument, who have been vehemently condemned by the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole for their horrendous genocidal crimes.

The Thai Administration said that the air bombardment against the fallen ammunition dump was to prevent it from being used by the enemy. Where is the ammunition dump located? Why did they not dare to disclose the location of the dump? They probably find it difficult to reveal it. If they say that it is inside Kampuchea, they will be blamed for having violated Kampuchea's sovereignty and the Kampuchean people have the right to retaliate. But, if they said the ammunition dump is inside Thai territory, it would be tantamount to confessing that they and Beijing have built the ammunition dump for the Pol Pot clique on Thai territory so that it can be used to commit crimes against the Kampuchean people. Such an action is brutal and illegal and runs counter to international law and the Thai people's interests and dignity. If the Thai Administration tails after Beijing to nurture the Pol Pot clique, it will incur many more consequences which are not good for the Thai side itself.

PHNOM PENH-HANOI AIR ROUTE INAUGURATED

OW032357 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3 -- The Phnom Penh-Hanoi air route was inaugurated at the Hanoi International Airport today. At 10:50 HGS (Hanoi time), an aircraft of the Kampuchean Civil Aviation Company (AKASCHOR) making the first flight with a Kampuchean delegation on board landed safely on the airport's runway.

The Kampuchean delegation led by Tea Banh, vice minister of national defence, in charge of the Kampuchean Civil Aviation Company, was warmly welcomed by Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran; Tran Manh, general director of the Vietnam General Department of Civil Aviation; Ha Van Lau, deputy foreign minister; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy director of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Lieutenant-General Vu Xuan Chiem, vice minister of national defence; and representatives of the embassies of socialist countries in Hanoi.

Speaking on this occasion, Tea Banh thanked Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for their effective assistance to the Kampuchean Civil Aviation Service. He said:

"The development of the Kampuchean Civil Aviation Service proves that no perfidious schemes of the imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces can prevent the advance of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary movement. With the cooperation of the other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean Civil Aviation Service will certainly fulfill its present task of linking Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos together".

For his part, Tran Manh warmly welcomed the achievements of the Kampuchean Civil Aviation Service. He said: "Thanks to the valuable assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and with its own efforts, the Kampuchean Civil Aviation Service has facilitated air travel and the exchange of goods and post between Kampuchea and other countries". He wished the Kampuchean Civil Aviation Service new achievements in its work.

NGO DUY DONG RECEIVES VIENTIANE DELEGATION

OW022345 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA April 2 -- A Vientiane delegation led by Khamphai Oundala, secretary of the Vientiane Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, paid a friendship visit to Hai Hung Province, southeast of Hanoi, from March 26-30. It was cordially welcomed by Ngo Duy Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and of the State Council and secretary of the province's party committee; Nguyen Van Phuc, deputy secretary of the province's party committee and chairman of its People's Committee; and other local officials.

The Lao guests and the leading officials of Hai Hung province exchanged views and experience on economic development of each province and attended a ceremony held in Hai Hung to establish sisterly relations between the two provinces. The Lao delegation toured several industrial and handicraft establishments, and agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province.

VIENTIANE TRADE DELEGATION ENDS HANOI VISIT

OW032355 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3 -- A foreign and home trade delegation of Vientiane, capital of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, left here today ending its Hanoi visit from March 24 to April 3. The delegation was led by Kongpheng Sutavong, member of the party committee and the administrative committee of Vientiane, and director of the Vientiane Trade Service.

While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, visited the late president's home and office, and toured a number of factories, enterprises and shops and some cultural establishments in Hanoi. It was cordially received by Tran Vy, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee.

Documents were signed here Monday by Kongpheng Sutavong, and Le Ha, director of the Hanoi Union of Import-Export Corporation, and Nguyen Con, director of the Hanoi Trade Service, to increase cooperation between the two capital cities in trade, especially in import and export.

REPORTAGE ON VISITING GDR ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Received by Pham Van Dong

OW032301 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received at the presidential palace here the visiting economic delegation of the G.D.R. Government led by Hans Reichelt, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Among those present on the occasion were Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-G.D.R. Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and G.D.R. Ambassador to Vietnam Hermann Schwiesau.

Pham Van Dong expressed this satisfaction at the fine results of the G.D.R. economic delegation's Vietnam visit and of the 12th session of the Vietnam-G.D.R. commission which, he said, reflected the constant development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, the states and the peoples of the two countries. He exalted the considerable achievements of the G.D.R. people in socialist construction and voiced full support for the G.D.R.'s correct foreign policy and its positive contributions to the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

In his reply, Hans Reichelt expressed the wish for further promotion of the militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the G.D.R. and Vietnam. He renewed the G.D.R.'s unswerving support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause and the three Indochinese countries' efforts to make Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and close friendship.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

OW032305 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3 -- An agreement on the G.D.R.'s solidarity aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for 1984 was signed here this afternoon. Signatories were Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Hans Reichelt, vice chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers.

They also signed the minutes of the 12th session of the Vietnam-G.D.R. Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. G.D.R. Ambassador to Vietnam Hermann Schwiesau was present at the signing ceremony.

Also on this occasion, a protocol on the 16th session of the Vietnam-G.D.R. sub-commission for scientific and technical cooperation was signed here.

SRV SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY

OW032224 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to their Hungarian counterparts on the 39th national day of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message was addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. The message said: "Over the past 39 years, under the leadership of the vanguard party of the working class, with the spirit of industriousness and creativeness, in close coordination and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Hungarian people have obtained great successes in socialist construction, turning Hungary into a country with modern industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology, and an improving material and cultural life of the people."

"With these brilliant achievements and its positive peace policy, the Hungarian People's Republic has raised its international prestige and position, thus contributing to increasing the strength of the socialist community, of forces struggling for peace, national independence democracy and socialism.

"The Vietnamese people are very glad and proud of the growth of the Hungarian People's Republic and sincerely wish the Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, still bigger achievements in building a developed socialist society on their beautiful homeland.

"We note with satisfaction that the friendship, and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been constantly consolidated and developed.

"On this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese Communists we express our heartfelt gratitude to the Party, Government and people of Hungary for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the latter's revolutionary cause in the past and in their national construction and defence at present.

"May the friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between our two peoples be ever-lasting".

Son La Meeting Held

OW032234 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3 -- A meeting was recently held in the northwestern border province of Son La in honour of the 39th national day of the Hungarian People's Republic (April 4).

Speaking at the meeting, Cam Lien, vice-chairman of the provincial People's Committee, warmly welcomed the achievements recorded by the Hungarian people over the past 39 years under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. He said: "Today, Hungary is a socialist country endowed with a modern industry and agriculture, an advanced science and technology, and a [word indistinct] national culture; the life of the Hungarian people has constantly been improved. This has contributed to increasing the strength of the socialist community".

In his reply, Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga said, among other things, that Hungary resolutely supports Vietnam's correct position and all its efforts for peace and security in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

The Vietnamese Ministry of Culture opened a photo exhibition here this afternoon on socialist Hungary and its revolution. Also two days of Hungarian films were started at the "August" cinema here.

DEPARTING ENVOY TO POLAND MEETS JARUZELSKI

BK030220 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] On 29 March, Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, received Comrade Truong Quang Ngo, our country's ambassador, on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty.

Comrade Jaruzelski said: The Polish party, government, and people sincerely thank the Vietnamese Communist Party, Government, and people for their understanding of and support for the struggle for the defense of socialism in Poland.

RESISTANCE RADIO SEES ECLIPSE OF NGUYEN CO THACH

BK291441 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnam 0200 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Station commentary]

[Summary] After suffering heavy setbacks during his diplomatic foray, Nguyen Co Thach returned to Bangkok where he made a last minute cancellation of his meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila scheduled for 22 March, on the ground that he had a sore throat and could not talk. On 23 March he left for home as scheduled. When plied with questions by newsmen at the airport he persistently maintained silence, pointing at his throat to indicate his inability to speak.

"Thach, however, was later seen chatting happily with the Australian ambassador to Hanoi at the airport. This clearly shows that he was not sick at all. He pretended to have a sore throat either because he wanted to avoid answering questions posed by newsmen or because he had been ordered by Hanoi to go home and not say anything. Looking at Thach's trip, one can see clearly that due to his repeated setbacks, Hanoi had to hastily order him home; and to avoid further setbacks, Thach was ordered by Hanoi to cancel his meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila."

The refusal of Thach's requests to meet with the Thai and Malaysian foreign ministers during the first leg of his tour to Indonesia and Australia was a bucket of cold water thrown in the face of the Hanoi diplomat. However, the chief setback suffered by Thach was that he failed to sow division between Indonesia and the rest of the ASEAN bloc. To make it completely clear to Thach, Indonesia has since reaffirmed that it always supports the common position of ASEAN.

While in Australia, Thach met with repeated protests by our compatriots, and at a press conference there, he could not answer the questions posed by Vietnamese newsmen. Two days before his return to Bangkok from Australia, Thai politicians such as Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri used very strong words to counter Thach's unwarranted statements in Indonesia and Australia. "So in the face of such unfavorable reactions, it is not surprising that Thach had to pretend to be sick and Hanoi had to recall him in order to avoid additional setbacks."

In fact, the heavy setbacks suffered by Thach during his official tour stem not only from his diplomatic naivety and lack of sincerity, but also from the crafty and deceitful nature of Hanoi's diplomatic policy. Thach's trip was not aimed at solving differences through peaceful negotiations as correct diplomacy demands of a progressive country, but was, in fact, designed to sow division and disagreement within the ASEAN bloc in a way typical of Hanoi's familiar tricks.

"On 23 March Hanoi radio reported that Nguyen Co Thach had returned home after successfully concluding his official trip. Nevertheless, only Acting Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang was on hand to greet this greatly successful diplomat upon his return. This is the first sign of Thach's career going downhill. On 25 March Hanoi radio again reported that Vo Dong Qiang had feted the Finnish foreign minister in his capacity as acting foreign minister while Nguyen Co Thach had been expected to entertain the Finnish visitor. This is the second sign of the downturn of Thach's career. It will not be a surprise if in the coming days, Nguyen Co Thach will continue to keep his mouth shut and silently watch Vo Dong Giang taking over his functions. It is known that Vo Dong Giang is a protege of Vo Chi Cong who is Thach's new boss."

Thach is clever but not wise. Having served in the party and state machinery for years, Thach is well aware that he will be eliminated once he is no longer useful to the party and state. Had he been wise, he should have sought political asylum in Australia while visiting that country with his wife.

RESISTANCE RADIO CALLS ON PEASANTS TO ARISE

BK311316 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Unattributed "Article": "Peasants, Resolutely Rise Up!"]

[Text] Agriculture is our country's mainstay; since time immemorial, our peasants have always constituted the main stratum of the nation. In the past, our peasants lived in harmony with nature and worked with diligence. Therefore, crops were always bountiful. The people lived peacefully and enjoyed the fruits of their labor, and their life was as happy and plentiful as it could ever be in paradise. However, since the Vietnamese communists seized control of our country, our people have led a miserable life without any future. Despite their humble needs, our peasants have faced a tragic fate under the rule of the Vietnamese communists. They have been exploited and deprived of everything.

What have the Vietnamese communists stolen from them? After taking away land from the rich and distributing it to the poor, the Vietnamese communists confiscated all the land of both the rich and the poor and became wicked landlords using armed security agents to repress the people. The poor peasants have been deprived of even small pieces of land inherited from their ancestors. The Vietnamese communists have brazenly stolen lands from peasants; on many occasions, they have also forced them to sign documents donating land to the state. However, they have at times pretended to refuse land donations for fear that they will be called robbers by the peasants. Instead, they have levied exorbitant land taxes which the peasants cannot afford to pay. After the harvest, the Vietnamese communists only leave the peasants with barely enough paddy to eat so that they will continue to work and enrich them in the next crop season. Even with a bumper crop, the peasants still do not have enough paddy to pay taxes although rice gruel is all they eat. When the crop is bad, even though the peasants cannot pay taxes in paddy, they are not allowed to pay in money which they have saved. Instead, the outstanding taxes are carried over to the next crop season. Since taxes are too high, peasants will never be able to pay them and they will finally have to donate their land to the state in order to avoid going into debt because of taxes. Nevertheless, giving away one's land is not easy -- the donor has to plead with the Vietnamese communists for his land donation to be accepted.

Thus, our peasants, who are deeply attached to their land, now have to offer it to the Vietnamese communists. The old saying that "let us not leave our ricefields fallow, for every inch of land is an ounce of gold" is no longer applicable under the Vietnamese communist regime because to hold onto one's land now means to carry a debt.

It is very painful to be landless, but this is not all. Our peasants are by no means safe in working as hired hands for the wicked Vietnamese communist landlords. If a peasant unfortunately happens to own a water buffalo, he will soon meet with disaster. A buffalo is considered a means of production belonging to the state, and its owner will be forced to till the land of the cooperative or peasant' association for a nominal fee. A buffalo must be led to work and fed by its owner, and when it dies, its owner is not allowed to cut it up for meat. This is really unreasonable and wicked.

Our peasants now cannot plant fruit trees or raise fish in their backyards to supplement their income anymore. Agricultural and tax cadres will come to make a detailed inventory, counting every mango or orange tree for tax computation. The taxes they levy are too high to pay.

The Vietnamese Communists have resorted to every wicked trick available to force our peasants to join their cooperatives or state farms and perform collectivized labor. Each cooperative or state farm is managed by a director and his deputy who are assisted by accounting and financial clerks and agricultural cadres. These persons supervise the work of every peasant and determine their rice ration based on work performance. They themselves set their own wages which are taken from the income of the collective.

Furthermore, they charge for fertilizer, seeds, and the pumping of water into ricefields. As a result, cadres' wages and the fees of state assistance account for at least 60 or 70 percent of the harvest. Only whatever remains will be distributed to peasants. The Vietnamese Communists are truly a gang of bandits. They also control the thinking and action of peasants.

Not only have they exploited peasants, but the Vietnamese Communists have waged war and forced our brothers and sons to join their army under the flowery words of military obligations and to die on foreign soil for the so-called international obligation cause. We have been suffering from wars for years but our children are still not spared by the Vietnamese Communists. Our life and that of our children will remain miserable so long as these Vietnamese Communist bandits live.

Our peasants are determined to ~~rise~~ ^{rise} up and recover what has been lost: Ricefields and our ancestors' land and even our own land must be returned to us. Our ancestors did not plunder land and ricefields from anybody and nor do we. The ricefields and gardens formerly reclaimed by us must be returned to us. We own our water buffalo and plows. We have the right to till the land and plant rice. We have never looted anybody. Nobody has the right to steal anything from us. The rice, fruit, and fish we now have are the results of our own effort. Nobody has the right to rob us of these results by imposing high taxes and giving credit points. The harvested rice is the result of our labor. What right do the Communist cadres have to give us credit points? Just compare the taxes we had to pay previously to those we are paying now -- we can see clearly how much we have been robbed by the Vietnamese Communists.

Let us resolve not to join the cooperatives and farms established by the Vietnamese Communists to coerce peasants. Our compatriots have taken many measures to destroy this coercive system: Either they have resolutely refused to join this system or they have left the system after remaining there for some time. Our peasants join and leave the system successively, confusing the Vietnamese communists to the extreme. In some localities, they have joined the system and refused to leave. This means that they have also received some allotment of land and ricefields but let the land and ricefields lay idle for other jobs.

We are determined not to let our children join the Vietnamese Communist army. Our land and ricefields are so immense that our children will not lack a place to take refuge. Why should we let our children die so unjustly, without knowing anything about it? Let us actively join the resistance and the national liberation struggle! Then, we will not be afraid of their oppression and robbery.

When the country is liberated, what the Vietnamese communists have plundered from peasants will be returned to peasants. Then, we will again enjoy a life of peace and plenty and recover all our production means such as water buffalo, plows, and other things besides our houses, orchards, and fish ponds.

POWER STRUGGLE SPLITS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERSHIP

BK271639 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Vietnamese Communist leaders have long boasted about the unity of mind and action among their CPV ranks. In fact, however, splits, or to be more precise, a power struggle has occurred in a very profound and serious manner. The conflict is always concealed under the form of differences in terms of the nature and method of struggle; in fact, it is only a matter of position and power.

The conflict is also manifested through the various party congresses or the elections of the puppet National Assembly as the party congresses and National Assembly are merely ornaments. Everything must be approved beforehand by the party Political Bureau. As a result, the party congress and the National Assembly election are the two occasions for party members to denigrate one another officially. On these two occasions, those who were not included on the namelists, are eliminated or lose their positions and power.

During the fifth party congress in April 1983, veterans such as Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Nguyen Van Linh, and Le Van Luong were eliminated. Some of them, such as Vo Nguyen Giap, still hold only honorary positions. Vo Nguyen Giap is now vice premier but has no other function. Having left the Political Bureau, Vo Nguyen Giap's time is considered over.

Those who have been eliminated will never be heard of again. Vo Nguyen Giap himself has seldom been seen at various major functions or important meetings held by the party or the state. People still remember that not long ago, when the Vietnamese Communists marked the anniversary of the launching of the Dien Bien Phu campaign, the party's official organ, NHAN DAN, carried an article by Hoang Van Thai bragging about the victory at Dien Bien Phu. Hoang Van Thai, who was at that time deputy chief of staff of the Vietnamese Communist Army, is now vice minister of national defense.

Vo Nguyen Giap, the hero of Dien Bien Phu, is no longer recalled in any book. However, he and other persons such as Nguyen Van Linh and Le Van Luong are still lucky thanks to their reputation among the public. Less fortunate are those party members at the middle or lower levels who would be ruthlessly liquidated, detained, or demoted. In such purges, many innocent party members and cadres also suffer unjust punishment because of personal grudges.

After his arrival in Malaysia by sea, (Nguyen Trung Ky) revealed that during his 4-year detention at the (Ham Tan) reeducation camp he met an inmate who had been a member of the Vietnamese Communist Party for 20 years. According to this inmate, he was arrested when he reported to his party committee as instructed. He was sent to many other reeducation camps before being transferred to this reeducation camp. He said he first wondered why he was subject to such punishment but later found out that it was because he was suspected of being one of Vo Nguyen Giap's underlings. However, he admitted that he only worked at the office of Vo Nguyen Giap's private secretary for a short time. This clearly shows that if a big brother is lost in a power struggle, his underlings will also become victims of that power struggle and will be sent to detention camps.

While the losers have to live in disgrace, the winners are bloated with pride and arrogance. To Huu and Tran Quynh are now often seen as prominent figures at various major functions. It is To Huu who used to write slavish poems to glorify the Russian imperialists. People still remember that in one of these poems he shamelessly wrote: How happy to hear our little child learn to speak; the first word he said was Stalin.

Despite all this, To Huu was recently appointed vice premier in charge of economic affairs. This is one of the reasons our people still must live in poverty and misery. To Huu knows nothing about economics; he is only good at deceiving people with flattering words, and his economic policy can only be used to serve his Russian bosses. Tran Quynh, who is now vice premier in charge of national planning, also has no special talent. His only special characteristic is being Le Duan's brother-in-law.

Obviously, the split within the Vietnamese Communist leadership is merely a dirty, cold, and definite dispute over interests. It is dirty because it had to be taken under the cover of flowery words such as inviting the persons concerned to leave their positions or promoting them to figurehead functions. It is cold because there is no feeling among those who have sold their conscience to Satan, and it is definite because it is a matter of survival of the fittest.

Over the recent past, the Vietnamese Communist Party has eliminated many persons it considered many persons it considered as pro-Chinese elements. These included Generals Le Quang Ba and Chu Van Tan, who were Ho Chi Minh's most trusted men. By praising Ho while outrageously detaining his close associates, the Hanoi leaders have made people shudder.

The split, which has resulted from a power struggle, has made the party, military, and state machinery insecure and shaky. Those who emerged as winners are now trying to consolidate their positions by bribing their higher echelons. However, to obtain money to bribe their big brothers, these persons would have to resort to corruption, exploitation of the people, and theft of state property. For those in the army, they would seek to deduct or misappropriate funds that belong to the lower echelons. This is because they cannot buy or consolidate their positions with their salaries, which are not even enough for their daily expenses.

Realizing that they have been exploited by the Hanoi leaders, many party members at lower levels and soldiers and cadres no longer are in the mood to work. They just hope to see a change for the better. However, as everyone knows, a change in the Hanoi leadership is merely a replacement of one thug with another. The Hanoi leadership is but the incarnation of a flock of hungry vultures which seek to prey on the Vietnamese people.

Our entire people are determined not to spare the wicked Vietnamese Communist leaders.

ARMED FORCES OFFICIAL DENIES AIRSPACE VIOLATION

BK031331 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] All ranks of the Indonesian Armed Forces fully support Indonesian foreign policy, including its respect for the sovereignty and independence of neighboring countries such as Papua New Guinea. In this connection, the head of the Armed Forces Information Center, First Admiral (Emir Mangaweang), denied reports carried by foreign news agencies saying that Indonesian aircraft had violated the Indonesian-Papua New Guinean Border.

In his press statement this afternoon, First Admiral (Emir) stated that on 27 and 28 March, the 7th Irian Jaya Air Territorial Command Unit conducted operational exercises by deploying four F5 Tiger jetfighters, Two B-130 Hercules transport planes, one Fokker plane, and two Puma helicopters. These were routine exercises to test and increase the capability and readiness of the 7th Air Territorial Command in the context of developing tactics and operational techniques within its command.

Before returning to their base on Biak Island, the aircraft were ordered to fly low following the conclusion of the exercise to search for an AMA [Associated Mission Aviation] aircraft owned by [word indistinct], which was reported missing. Following the advice of an F5 Tiger jetfighter, the Irian Jaya governor sent a search and rescue team consisting of the Irian Jaya deputy governor and a pilot of the AMA airline to [word indistinct] village. The missing aircraft was found and flown back to Sentani, First Admiral (Emir Mangaweang) concluded.

FREE PAPUA MOVEMENT DEMANDS RANSOM FOR PILOT

BK040712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Jakarta, April 4 (AFP) -- Separatist Free Papua Movement guerrillas have demanded a ransom of about 1.7 million U.S. dollars for the release of a Swiss pilot abducted 10 days ago in Indonesia's easternmost Province of Irian Jaya, diplomatic sources said here today. Werner Wyder, 28, a lay missionary working as a pilot for the Associated Mission Aviation (AMA) was abducted in the village of Yurup, some 150 kilometres (93 miles) south of Jayapura near the border after his plane landed there on March 26. Two Indonesians, one military officer and a doctor, were shot dead and an education superintendent, an Irianese, was abducted with Mr Wyder.

The Swiss Embassy here was not able to confirm the information as all inquiries on the matter were being referred to the Foreign Ministry in Bern. Swiss authorities have ordered a news blackout in the incident, according to radio reports from the Papua New Guinea capital, Port Moresby. The guerrillas were said to have set a time limit of 72 hours for the delivery of the ransom starting from April 3, at 0600 A.M. (2000 GMT, April 2). If the money is not handed over by Friday morning Mr. Wyder would be executed, the sources said. The Swiss Embassy here yesterday said only that negotiations were continuing through Port Moresby and declined any further comment for fear it could harm negotiations.

An Armed Forces spokesman yesterday confirmed that four people aboard a mission plane had disappeared last March 26, adding that investigations were continuing on their fate. He said they were feared to have been killed as blood stains were found in the plane as well as mounds of earth, possible graves, nearby. It was not known here whether Indonesian Armed Forces were searching for the guerrillas holding Mr. Wyder hostage.

An AMA spokesman in Jayapura told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today by telephone that the Cessna 185 plane had been flown back to Sentani airport, Jayapura on March 27, and that they knew that Mr. Wyder had not been killed because he was not among the bodies recovered from the fresh graves in Yurup last March 28 or 29. In a letter to the AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS, Mr. Wyder told how he had been captured and said he was being treated well.

MINISTER ON PLAN TO DEVELOP COAL PRODUCTION

BK291009 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] During the upcoming fourth 5-year development plan, coal will be mass produced in an effort to diversify energy sources. Mining and Energy Minister Subroto reported to President Suharto on this plan at Bina Graha building this afternoon. According to the minister, there are three aspects to this: To rehabilitate the coal mines in Umbilin and Bukit Asam in South Sumatera, to open new coal mines in South Kalimantan and East Kalimantan and, in line with this plan, to prepare transport facilities from the coal mines to production sites.

In this connection, cooperation between the Department of Mining and Energy, the Department of Communications, and the Department of Industries will be implemented.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS FINANCIAL AID -- Indonesia and the Netherlands today signed an agreement on the utilization of Netherlands financial aid to Indonesia for the 1984-85 fiscal period. The aid, totalling 128 million guilders or nearly 43 billion rupiah, consists of 51 million guilders or more than 17 billion rupiah in the form of soft-term loans to finance village electrification projects in Aceh and Maluku; drinking water supply projects in Aceh and West Java; family planning projects; fishing projects and the Citarum hydroelectric power plant in Bekasi; 35 million guilders or nearly 12 billion rupiah in grants to finance development programs in the maritime sector; and 42 million guilders or more than 14 billion rupiah of technical aid in the form of grants to finance agriculture research projects, village electrification programs and the rehabilitation of bridges. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 23 Mar 84 BK]

1984-85 TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM -- In the fourth 5-year plan, Repelita IV, which starts today, April the 1st, the Indonesian Government plans to transmigrate 750,000 families from the densely-populated Java island to other thinly-populated areas in the country. Speaking at a seminar to discuss transmigration problems in Surakarta, Central Java, Minister of Transmigration Martono says that in the first year of the Repelita IV, from April 1984 to March 1985, about 126,000 families will be resettled to a number of transmigration centers outside Java. In the past Pelita III [the third 5-year development], the government succeeded to transmigrate around 500,000 families. The achievements was very encouraging, according to Minister Martono. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Apr 84 BK]

WEST JAVA TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM -- Since the middle of March 1984, the West Java regional office of the Department of Transmigration has resettled 866 families of transmigrants outside Java. The resettlement of the transmigrants was part of the target to be achieved during the fourth 5-year development plan. During the third 5-year development plan, West Java resettled 55,000 families consisting of 132,000 dependents, who were assigned at various transmigration projects in the country. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 1 Apr 84 BK]

MALAYSIAVOPM REPORTS ON 1983 COMBAT VICTORIES

BK311519 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Summary] Our liberation army operating in the north Kedah-Thai border region is a battle-tested force in the revolutionary war. In the past few years this force continued to display its burning fighting spirit despite the numerous attacks by the enemy. "According to statistics, in 1983 this army force killed or wounded more than 40 enemy soldiers at various clashes, including mine warfare. The enemy's large-scale encircle-and-destroy campaign, which was launched in July 1982, was carried on in 1983. The enemy continued to occupy a major camp which they overran in 1982, fired 135-mm shells into the thick jungle, and conducted aerial bombings."

Our fighters, who were determined to fight heroically, were poised to waylay the enemy who continued to disturb villages and the activities of our troops.

"On 18 May, a combat unit of our army, which was ready to teach the enemy a stern lesson, was deployed near the gate of the camp. That morning the enemy appeared as our troops took position in the undergrowth along the road, and a battle erupted when two enemy scouts approached our position and spotted our comrades. Our comrades bravely opened fire, and the two scouts fell while some enemy soldiers were also hit. Before the main enemy force reached our position, our commander resolutely ordered an orderly retreat. All our comrades retreated safely.

In late July, a traitor told the enemy of the site of a temporary camp of a unit of our army. As a result, the enemy plotted a military action aimed at annihilating our comrades in a single strike. From late July to early August the enemy mobilized a large force -- some 300 soldiers from various units were airlifted to a major camp of ours which had been occupied since 1982. Meanwhile, another unit was sent to a village east of the camp to support the main combat force's attack. In addition, heavy guns were also positioned there. All these preparations lasted for 7 to 8 days.

"On 6 August the enemy soldiers, who were stationed in the village to ambush our force, began to move into the jungle area. On 7 August our mines, killed or wounded four, before they were evacuated. On the same day the main enemy unit -- led by a lieutenant colonel -- also left the camp and advanced toward our temporary camp. However, after advancing more enemy soldiers were killed or wounded by mines. Since they were afraid of being blown up, their advance was slow -- only 1 km throughout the day. The next day they employed a scout to avoid the mines and arrived at the temporary camp of our force at about 10 am. Fighting quickly broke out after our defenders sighted the enemy. Our fighters and commanders were soon engulfed in the battle. They gallantly opened fire at the onrushing enemy soldiers."

When the battle erupted, our troops were in a dangerous position as the enemy attacked with the thorough knowledge of our position. Nevertheless, the battle-tested fighters remained cool and fought heroically. Our commander ordered a group of our comrades to attack the enemy's flank. In the light of the sudden attack, the enemy retreated.

"During the more than 2-hour defensive battle, our fighters killed or wounded more than 20 enemy soldiers and wounded a local official. Under the repeated counterattacks by our fighters, the enemy soldiers were forced to abandon their jungle base on 18 November. The encircle-and-destroy campaign, which was launched in July 1982 and lasted for 16 months and 8 days, also ended in failure."

During the past year, members of our unit to organize the masses in north Kedah-Thai border region also had three encounters with the enemy. Our fighters and commanders always fought bravely even under disadvantageous circumstances. Under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party, the Malaysan People's Liberation Army in the north Kedah-Thai border region will continue to build up its fighting power and deal heavier blows to the enemy.

VOPM ON LEE KUAN YEW'S ELITE EDUCATION PLAN

BK021024 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Lee Kuan Yew's Proposed Scheme of Giving Priority to Offspring of Educated Women To Enter High Caliber Schools Has Aroused Strong Opposition"]

[Text] Lee Kuan Yew has always believed that Singapore's life and the country's economic prosperity depend on a small number of so-called highly educated professional people. This is the reason why Lee Kuan Yew has launched a so-called (?elite policy) aimed at nursing a group of elitists with state leadership qualities. In August last year, Lee Kuan Yew made a proposal which aroused the people's anger; he said that Singapore's highly educated women should marry early and produce more children.

At the end of last January, a concrete scheme was subsequently introduced under which children from highly educated women were to enjoy the priority of being admitted to high caliber schools. Touching on the new scheme, Singapore's deputy prime minister and concurrently Education Minister Goh Keng Swee said that it was the intention of the administration to encourage highly educated mothers to produce more children because it was believed that children of highly educated women would be more intelligent than ordinary children. It was also intended to correct the imbalance in the past 10 years.

As soon as Lee Kuan Yew's official (?scheme) was announced, it immediately aroused strong protest and condemnation from people at various levels in a broad section of society. The protestations and condemnations partly came from scientists and leading professionals, partly from teachers, university students, and parents of students, and partly from former People's Action Party [PAP] leaders. Along with his fantasy of the genetic intelligence theory, Lee Kuan Yew ignoring public protestations, was adamant in defending his nonsensical theory claiming that highly educated women should bear more children.

He believes that of the natural talents of a person, 80 percent comes from natural inheritance, while only 20 percent is influenced by environmental conditions and education after birth. According to Lee Kuan Yew's estimates, the birth rate among uneducated women in Singapore is double that among highly educated women. Therefore, he is afraid that Singapore will lack an elite group which he hopes will rule the country in the future. According to Lee Kuan Yew's genetic intelligence theory, the offspring of educated women should be intelligent; therefore they should bear many children, while the offspring of uneducated or less-educated women surely are stupid and untalented, hence they should bear less children.

Based on this theory, it is the view of Lee Kuan Yew and his breed that highly educated women in Singapore society should have a higher position than the ordinary people and be able to enjoy special rights in bearing more children, while uneducated and less-educated women should remain in lower positions and be restricted from bearing many children. Thus their children, like their mothers, will be disrespected forever.

Leaders from various groups in society have voiced their views about Lee Kuan Yew's nonsensical theory concerning the genetic intelligence project and the newly implemented scheme. At the beginning of January, National University students raised several questions in an appeal signed by approximately 3,000 students, including: 1) The theory that only highly educated parents can bear intelligent children is nonsensical; no decision should be made based on that unreliable theory because governmental policies directly effect our life; 2) It is still a question as to whether a university degree can be made a yardstick for measuring one's intelligence; many people have no chance to be admitted to a university because of personal choice, lack of opportunity, or environmental conditions; nevertheless, they are just as smart as college students; 3) One is narrow-minded if he thinks that a university degree can be made a yardstick of intelligence; if one is intelligent today, it does not mean that he will also be intelligent tomorrow. We should refrain from practicing favoritism, allowing only some people to

Leaders from professional groups in Singapore, particularly sociologists, are of the view that Lee Kuan Yew's genetic theory is entirely based on unreliable opinion and cannot pass a severe test. A graduate from the Institute of Technology has doubted that Lee Kuan Yew is wise to make genetic theory a basis of his policy. He has subsequently proposed that the government first carry out research into man's descendancy before deciding on the new scheme, because it will only give rise to more class awareness.

Jeyaretnam, secretary general of the Labor Party and sole opposition member of parliament, said frankly that Lee Kuan Yew's [words indistinct] view was a dangerous sign of a lasting dictatorship. Toh Chin Chye, a PAP pioneer and former chairman and deputy prime minister, also openly criticized Lee Kuan Yew's nonsensical theory saying that he did not believe that only children of rich and well-educated parents are intelligent. He said man is not [words indistinct] without any movement. Though it is true that there has been influence from the woman's liberation movement in the West, nevertheless it is only natural that a woman who has received some education demands more freedom, as they do not want to be considered a queen bee for reproduction. He is of the view that the main problem now is a serious shortage of manpower as a result of the implementation of a family planning program without prior in-depth study.

A trader, who has only received primary education, stated frankly that this new government scheme is very difficult to accept as not everyone can afford to have a university education. But this does not mean that he cannot achieve great success and raise a good family. This trader has three children attending university.

A number of well-educated Singaporean women when interviewed by reporters dismissed Lee Kuan Yew's idea by saying: I am not a baby producing machine. I do not want to be a housewife who only bears children while wasting my university degree. An unmarried university student even said: I do not believe that the PAP leaders have gone that far. This is not different from Hitler's [word indistinct] project. In short, the more Lee Kuan Yew pushes his theory that a child's intelligence is derived from its parents while ignoring efforts and environmental conditions, the more his ugly face will be exposed, thereby enabling the people to see clearly his nonsensical theory. The genetic intelligence theory, which has received much clamor from Lee Kuan Yew, and the steps to apply it are in fact aimed at creating high and low strata in Singaporean society and at widening the gap between one class and another. This does not only show the extent of Lee Kuan Yew's class prejudice, but also his concept of glorifying education while belittling anything else [words indistinct].

This reactionary theory has been opposed and exposed by the general public. The (?system) of giving priority to children of well-educated women to attend schools of high standards as implemented by the Lee Kuan Yew clique is a gross violation of the Constitution. Toh Chin Chye strongly claimed that this government scheme exceeds the country's [words indistinct] constitutional power. The Constitution of the republic provides equal rights to every citizen regardless of his education. He told reporters that to allow members of one group to have only two children while allowing others to have more is a constitutional violation.

However, Foreign Minister Dhanabalan and other ministers made glib remarks in defending Lee Kuan Yew's campaign by saying that the government step was to correct the current imbalance of birth, as well-educated parents are having less children than less-educated parents.

Toh Chin Chye disputed this statement by saying: What is all the fuss about the imbalance of birth? It is their prerogative to decide on the number of children. As a post-graduate of a British university, Toh Chin Chye recalled that the British Government never asked him about the educational background of his parents when he was studying on a scholarship at London University. If at that time parents' educational background was an important precondition for admission to a university, then surely he would not have had a chance to set foot in a university. He said his mother never went to school, while his father only had a secondary education.

The president of the student body of [name indistinct] university has said that it was the basic right of every citizen to obtain an education and this right should never be violated on account of the educational background of the parents. The students of Nanyang College of Science and Technology unanimously agreed that the government's scheme violated the country's constitution and they sent a protest note to the Prime Minister's Department and the Education Ministry.

People from various sectors have strongly protested the Lee Kuan Yew clique's scheme which provides an unequal opportunity for Singaporeans to obtain an education, thereby giving different groups in society different privileges. It is unwilling to provide equal opportunity and rights to all citizens.

Last year, after Lee Kuan Yew announced his nonsensical theory that educated women should get married early and have more children, the Lee Kuan Yew clique began implementation of the education scheme for talented children. For this purpose preparations were made at two primary and two secondary schools which were specially selected to implement the scheme beginning this year. The students were selected through various tests and their number was very small. The purpose of the education scheme for talented children is to provide special education and training to students whose [words indistinct] and talent are superior to that of other students of the same age, so that their hidden talent can be best developed.

However, the public is apprehensive about the life of children of talent because it may create social pressures and a heavier psychological burden to the parents and their children, thereby losing the balance of their intelligence. The talented children education scheme and the scheme to give priority to children of well-educated families to enroll at schools of high standards, which are being implemented now, are greatly (?inappropriate) and [words indistinct]. These two schemes reflect the Lee Kuan Yew clique's policy of governing the country by an elite group.

Thus far the Lee Kuan Yew clique has been active in implementing its elite policy and in attempting to nurture a number of elite people who are considered capable of replacing them and controlling Singapore politics forever in order to preserve the Lee Kuan Yew regime without Lee Kuan Yew.

According to Lee Kuan Yew and the like, the main source of the country's prosperity and public progress does not come from the labor and wisdom of the broad masses, but it is decided by the wisdom of a handful of elite groups. According to them, the working masses are something that can be exploited and enslaved. It is this [words indistinct] thought that guides Lee Kuan Yew's current steps.

U.S. BASES PAYMENTS CONSIDERED RENT, NOT AID

HK031516 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 3 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "It Is Bases Rent, Not Aid"]

[Text] In a recent editorial, we pointed out that tampering with the payments provision of the RP-U.S. bases agreement raises serious questions about the reliability and intentions of the United States. It gives us cause to wonder whether or not the U.S. Government can act in good faith in carrying out the agreement.

The U.S. congressional committee's action amounts to a unilateral interpretation of arrangements that depend on mutual understanding if they are to serve the interest of both the United States and the Philippines. That is the fundamental fault with what has been done. As a result, the balanced agreement put together by officials of the two nations in weeks of careful negotiations has been put in jeopardy. Moreover, the action is patronizing in the extreme, presuming as it does the right to dictate our internal policies in the guise of a self-proclaimed solicitude for the welfare of the Filipino people.

In treating the payments provision of the 1983 amendments as simply another form of U.S. aid, the committee's action reflects lack of understanding of the nature of the bases agreement. It is a serious misreading to look at the payment as the committee does, as some sort of handout. It is nothing of the sort.

The payment is rent, in the same sense that the United States pays rent for bases in Spain and Greece. It is rent for thousands of hectares of the sovereign territory of the Philippines made available to U.S. military forces at Subic, Clark and elsewhere in these islands. It is rent for the right to use installations that may be related to Philippine defense but are, above all else, integrated components of the far-flung military operations that the United States deems essential for its own security. President Marcos has urged time and again that the real character of the payment be recognized by all concerned. He has made it clear to visiting U.S. officials that whatever it is called, the payment is rent.

There are some, a dwindling number, who contend that the bases are primarily for the defense of the Philippines. Only the Philippine Government can make a meaningful judgment as to what extent that may be true. Indeed, it sought to do so within the context of the mutual defense treaty with the United States. But the committee's action in seeking to forestall the modernization of the Philippine armed forces throws into doubt even the relevance of this treaty. If cooperation with the United States in regard to the bases can be undercut by unilateral acts, the treaty becomes a weak reed on which to base our national security. Whatever defense benefits we derive from it will be more than offset by the added risks of attack on our territory from another super-power anxious to get, not at us, but at the worldwide U.S. defense infrastructure.

"Rent," then, not "aid" is the right word for the payments provision of the bases agreement. Its absence from the text of the 1983 amendments was not an oversight. It was omitted as a good faith accommodation to the U.S. negotiators who pointed out that, in their nation's internal budgetary processes, the money to make the payment had to be obtained through the U.S. aid program. A readiness to accommodate, however, does not alter the reality. The legislative intricacies of the U.S. budgetary system do not convert reciprocal benefits into a handout to be dispensed at the whim of one side.

The Filipino people should be aware that the committee's action may stimulate similar unilateral tactics in dealing with other aspects of the agreements, as for example, in regard to labor practices at the bases that are in urgent need of correction. If that proves to be the case, it will serve notice that, to paraphrase Shakespeare, rent by any other name does not necessarily smell as sweet and that the time has come to call it by its proper name.

NO U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' EXPECTED IN ELECTIONS

HK031456 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Apr 84 p 6

[Column by Apolonio Batalla: "Aspects of U.S. Policy"]

[Text] Sometimes it is difficult to tell the precise configuration of U.S. policy in regard to particular countries because of differences of opinion between the administration and the Congress. In the case of El Salvador, for example, the administration favors increased military aid but the Congress is for a much smaller amount of assistance.

In the case of the Philippines, the House is for reducing the amount of military sales credits recommended by the administration while favoring increased economic assistance. Although such details make for a substantial difference as far as the beneficiaries are concerned, they are mere nuances which do not change the thrust of the overall policy.

It may be said that as far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, the U.S. Government follows a hardline anti-communist policy because after Cuba the U.S. Government cannot permit any other Latin American country to fall under communism. That explains the invasion of Grenada and the intervention in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

What about the Philippines? It is reasonable to believe that the U.S. Government, no matter the administration, will not allow the country to turn communist. When the U.S. perceives that the local communists are about to threaten the stability of the country, it will intervene, one way or other. That would be the policy regardless of the bases.

The bases have two purposes: to enhance U.S. strategic capability and to contain communism in the Philippines and nearby countries. Implied in these purposes is the policy to maintain Philippine political and economic stability, for instability may give rise to widespread agitation for U.S. withdrawal from the bases and may strengthen the communist foothold in this country.

It may be noted that whenever the State Department makes a report to Congress on the Philippines, it says something about the communist movement here.

It is with an eye on Philippine stability that the U.S. has been extending credits to the Philippines since shortly after the onset of the financial crisis. Ambassador Armacost said last week that while the Philippines was negotiating a new IMF standby agreement and the restructuring of its debts, the U.S. had extended \$200 million in guarantees from the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation for agricultural imports and \$400 million in Ex-Im Bank guarantees.

He said the U.S. had accelerated disbursement of the \$50 million in economic support funds obligated for this fiscal year, had offered modest food aid, and continued to maintain a regular official development assistance program of about \$40 million per year. U.S. support at a critical time has an implication that goes beyond the magnitude of the support itself. The implication is the support is in aid of the Philippine position in negotiations with the creditor banks.

For when the creditors realize that the U.S. is supporting the Philippines in the duration of the crisis, they will interpret the support as an additional ground of Philippine capacity to repay its obligations. It is in the light of U.S. anxiety over Philippine stability that the suspicion that the U.S. government is interfering with the Philippine elections should be measured. The question is whether stability is served by interference.

There is suspicion both on the part of some administration elements and on that of some opposition quarters. This suggests that interference would not be welcomed by both sides, especially since interference can take on various forms. The reasonable view, in the absence of evidence, is that the U.S. Administration will not interfere because it knows if it does so it would destabilize the political situation and its relations with the Philippines.

UNIDO REPRESENTATIVES FAIL TO MONITOR REGISTRATION

OW021353 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Metro Manila's dominant opposition party UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] was not active in fielding its representatives in the various voting centers during the last 2 days of registration. Metro Manila Vice Governor Ismail Mathay, Jr, following a speech before members of the Quezon City Rotary Club at the Camelot Hotel, made this observation. Mathay said that 80 percent of UNIDO's representatives were not fielded to monitor the conduct of the registration. Mathay also criticized the behavior of some Namfrel [National Movement for Free Elections] volunteers who were supposed to be nonpartisan, claiming that they even signed the voter's affidavit on behalf of UNIDO's representatives.

Another guest at today's Rotary meeting was Justice Minister Ricardo Puno, who called on all political parties to unite and attain true democracy in the country. Minister Puno, who is one of the official KBL bets for Quezon City, cited his various achievements as a lawmaker. Puno noted that out of 84 bills he authored or coauthored, 43 were passed by the Batasan and enacted into law.

UNIDO CANDIDATES SWITCH TO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

HK031122 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Four UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] candidates in Leyte are reported to have changed party. It is also reported that Salvador Lopez [former foreign secretary], who is a candidate in Quezon City, also plans to change his party. His decision is expected soon. It is expected that Rolando Carbonnel will replace Domingo Jocson, a UNIDO candidate, in Makati. Those changing party in Leyte are Aurelio Manzon, Felicisimo Asoy, Macario Esmas Jr. and Baldomero Falcone. They have transferred to the Social Democratic Party headed by Assemblyman Francisco Tatad.

COMELEC INVESTIGATES CASES OF 'FLYING VOTERS'

HK030708 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] ordered its lawyers to expedite the investigation of all cases of illegal registration of flying voters and file the cases in court. Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr issued the order to the right department of the Comelec as more cases of flying voters were brought to the attention of the poll body. Seven more cases of illegal registrations were reported in Pasay City, and independent Makati candidate Alex Villalon brought to the Comelec some 1,000 alleged affidavits of flying voters. Villalon said he bought the affidavits at 25 pesos each from the registrants. The flying voters allegedly registered from 20 to 40 times.

Comelec Chairman Santiago said the cases of flying voters will be prosecuted to set an example to those who would make a mockery of the election process. The first case of flying voters brought to the attention of the Comelec involved 14 flying voters in Quezon City, which likewise involves a Quezon City politician. Santiago said the politician will be summoned by the poll body to explain his side.

Laurel Family Accused

HK030712 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] In Tanauan, former Mayor Francisco Lirio denounced yesterday alleged attempts by the family of former Senator Salvador Laurel and Laurel followers to register flying voters. Lirio, who is KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] chairman in Tanauan, cited instances when the Laurel family, led by the former Senator Batangas Governor Jolly Laurel and former Ambassador Jose Laurel III, attempted to register carloads of flying voters who were non-residents of Tanauan. The attempts were made in a voting center in [words indistinct], Tanauan. Lirio said alleged barangay leaders foiled the attempts by the Laurels to register flying voters, and only the members of the Laurel family were allowed to be listed.

OPPOSITION LEADERS DISCUSS UNIFIED PROGRAM

OW031324 Hong Kong AFP in English 1206 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hong Kong, April 3 (AFP) -- Hardline members of the Philippine opposition, including two self-exiled former senators, began talks here today aimed at formulating a unified program to topple the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The meetings, due to continue until Thursday, are the first to unite politicians Raul Manglapus and Jovito Salonga with their former legislative colleagues still living in the Philippines, Lorenzo Tanada and Jose Diokno. Mr Manglapus and Mr Salonga, who both face rebellion charges stemming from alleged activities in the Philippines during the 1970's, are now living in the United States.

The four politicians, along with two other participants in the meetings here -- Agapito Aquino, younger brother of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino and Liberal Party Vice President Abraham Sarniento -- have led calls for a boycott of upcoming legislative elections in the Philippines.

The boycott movement has split the country's opposition, with the main anti-government grouping, the United Democratic Nationalist Organization (UNIDO), supporting the National Assembly polls, scheduled for May 14.

Mr Manglapus told reporters that the group meeting here had first planned to issue a document today concerning the elections, but decided instead to continue talks in an effort to draw up a more long-term opposition strategy. "What occasioned our coming together was our unanimous position for boycotting the elections... but we decided to take advantage of our being here to hammer out Philippines that we hope will include plans and programs," he said. He added that, among other things, the programs would hopefully outline moves for restoring investor confidence in a post-Marcos Philippines.

When asked about the notable absence here of UNIDO President Salvador Laurel, chief supporter of participation in the elections, Mr Manglapus said nothing could be done prior to the polls to unite the two opposition sides. "However, after the elections are over, we hope that this division can be quickly healed," he added. In explaining the choice of Hong Kong as the venue for the rare opposition gathering, Mr Manglapus said the British colony has "its history as the site for revolutionary junta meetings" of Philippine politicians.

He referred to the territory's role in last century's Philippine revolution against Spain when a group of wealthy Filipinos known as the "Hong Kong Junta" used the colony as a support base for the independence struggle.

But he quickly discounted the notion that he and his colleagues were planning a revolutionary junta. "It is an analogy, but not a complete one -- it's an interesting historical parallel," he said.

MARCOS CRITICIZES OPPOSITION DEMANDS, MOVES

HK040630 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] President Marcos accused the opposition yesterday [3 April] of compromising national security and attempting to cripple the presidency and restore the government that brought the country to near chaos. The president assailed the opposition moves in an interview with newsmen yesterday. He said the opposition is compromising national security in the guise of national reconciliation. The president's statement referred to the demands by the opposition to release all detained subversives who have taken up arms against the government and committed acts of terrorism. The president said he is for reconciliation with those who will renounce their belief in a foreign ideology that seeks to destroy democracy and impose communist rule. As examples, the president said he has ordered the release of repentant subversives. President Marcos also denounced opposition moves to strip the presidency of powers that will enable the country to survive in periods of emergency.

TWO 'TOP' MNLF LEADERS, FOLLOWERS SURRENDER

HK301445 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Mar 84 p 33

[Article by Tony P. Rimando: "2 Top Rebel Leaders Yield"]

[Text] Jolo, Sulu -- Two top foreign-trained Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) leaders surrendered with their 53 followers here recently after realizing the government's sincerity and honesty in uplifting the socioeconomic life of Muslims in the southern Philippines.

Major Laureano Palanas, Jr., ninth PACRIS [expansion unknown] chief, said the two -- Commanders Hatib Hassan Salahuddin and Basiri Ipah -- were presented by Army's 2nd Infantry brigade commander Brigadier General Restituto Padilla to Governor Hadji Tupay Loong and 1st infantry division chief Brig. Gen. Mariano Miranda in appropriate rites in Indanan town.

Gen. Miranda assured the rebel returnees of government help in the resettlement of their families and possible granting of Kilusang Kabuhayan and Kaunlaran loans for their livelihood projects.

The surrender of the dissidents was negotiated by military and local government officials led by Lieutenant Colonel Angel Pucan, 10th infantry battalion commander, and Indanan Mayor Ahajin Lutian.

PAPUA NEW GUINEASECOND PROTEST NOTE SENT TO INDONESIA

BK040129 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Indonesia has denied that two of its jet fighters violated Papua New Guinea's airspace last week. The spokesman for the Indonesian Armed Forces described reports of (?their) planes entering Papua New Guinea as untrue. He did, however, acknowledge that the Air Force had conducted an exercise on 27 and 28 March centering on Jayapura, the capital of the Indonesian Province of Irian Jaya.

Papua New Guinea has told Indonesia that it is not satisfied with Jakarta's response to a protest note over the alleged incident. The Papua New Guinea Government has sent a second protest note to Indonesia demanding more information and threatening stronger diplomatic action if the demand is not met. At the same time, Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Somare, has said his country is strengthening its security along the Irian Jaya border.

REBELS NEGOTIATING WITH SWISS CONSUL ON HOSTAGE

BK040325 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] A Swiss diplomat in Papua New Guinea has had a meeting with representatives of the Irian Jaya rebel movement [OPM] which is holding a Swiss pilot hostage in the Indonesian province. The Swiss consul in Port Moresby, Mr (Rolf Meyer), said the meeting had decided on a news blackout on negotiations for the release of the pilot, Mr Werner Wyder. He was abducted by the OPM rebels 10 days ago when he flew a mission plane into the remote Irian Jaya village of Yurup, near the border with Papua New Guinea.

NAMALIU REACTS TO LEAKED AUSTRALIAN DOCUMENT

BK040444 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Namaliu, has said his government will not tolerate Australia telling it how to deal with the rebel movement in the Indonesian Province of Irian Jaya. Mr Namaliu was speaking in Port Moresby after sending a diplomatic note to the Australian Government over a leaked defense policy document published by the weekly newspaper, THE NATIONAL TIMES. Among recommendations in the defense policy document was one suggesting that Australia should encourage Papua New Guinea to suppress activities of the rebel movement in an effort to reduce a potential threat to Papua New Guinea.

Mr Namaliu said his diplomatic note sought clarification on some of the statements in the newspaper report. He added that Papua New Guinea would not tolerate any foreign government telling it or directing it on how to deal with rebel activities either within Papua New Guinea or across the border in Irian Jaya.

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